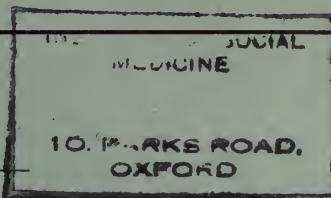




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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

*Health of the County Borough and  
Port of Grimsby,*

For the Year ending 31st December, 1944,

BY

JANET W. HEPBURN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and  
Port of Grimsby.

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer  
and School Medical Officer.

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ROBERTS & JACKSON, Ltd., Printers, 7a & 9 Maude Street.

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(56 members.)

---

CHAIRMAN :—ALDERMAN C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN :—COUNCILLOR A. CORDINER.

### SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman.*

\*Hospitals and Tuberculosis Joint .. Alderman C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.

\*Venereal Diseases .. Councillor C. H. WILKINSON, M.B.E., J.P.

Port Health .. .. .. .. Councillor A. DREWRY

Sanitary .. .. .. .. Councillor J. W. LANCASTER

Tuberculosis Care .. .. .. .. Alderman C. E. FRANKLIN, J.P.

(with 16 co-opted members)

(\*These Sub-Committees have not met during 1944, their work being combined with that of the Health Committee).

---

### SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Maternity and Child Welfare (20 members)

*Chairman* : Councillor J. C. B. OLSEN.

*Deputy Chairman* : Councillor Mrs. LARMOUR.

(with 10 co-opted members).

Care of Mental Defectives (18 members)

*Chairman* : Councillor M. BLOOM.

*Deputy Chairman* : Councillor H. MITCHELL

(with 3 co-opted lady members).

## LOCAL ACTS, ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH.

### LOCAL ACTS.

- The Great Grimsby Improvement Act, 1853.
- The Grimsby Improvement Act, 1869.
- The Grimsby Extension and Improvement Act, 1889.
- The Grimsby Corporation Act, 1921.
- The Grimsby Corporation Act, 1927.
- The Grimsby Corporation (Dock, &c.) Act, 1929.
- The Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District (Water, etc.) Act, 1937.

### ADOPTIVE ACTS.

- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- The Public Libraries Acts.
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. (Parts II., IV., VI. & X.)
- The Public Health Act, 1925—(Sections 13 to 33 and 35 of Part II.)

### BYE LAWS.

- Common Lodging Houses, 1892.
- Offensive Trades, 1892.
- Public Bathing, 1892.
- Nuisances, 1892, 1898, 1901, and 1923.
- Houses-let-in-Lodgings, 1903.
- Water Closets—under Section 157 of P.H.A., 1875, and Section 23 of P.H.A.A.A., 1890.
- Section 23 of Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.
- Premises where Food is prepared or cooked, 1926.
- Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures, 1926.
- Conduct of persons waiting in streets to enter public vehicles, 1930.
- Smoke Abatement, 1936.
- New Streets, 1937.
- Nursing Homes, 1938.
- Employment of Children and street trading by Young Persons, 1938.
- Seamen's Lodging Houses, 1938.
- Building Byelaws, 1939.
- Slaughterhouses, 1939.
- Parking Places, 1941.
- Fouling of Footways by Dogs, 1942.

### LOCAL REGULATIONS.

- Grimsby Port Health Authority Regulations.

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Staff of the Public Health Department on the 31st December, 1944, was as follows :—

### MEDICAL STAFF—(a) Whole-time :—

J. A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., *Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts and Medical Inspector of Aliens.* (With H.M. Forces).

J. M. VINE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Acting Medical Officer of Health, etc.* (With UNRRA as from 3-9-1944).

W. R. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., *Medical Officer for Civil Defence ; and Acting Medical Officer of Health from 4-9-1944.*

JANET W. HEPBURN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Senior Assistant Medical Officer. Maternity and Child Welfare ; Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health.*

RACHEL HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., *Assistant Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Assistant School Medical Officer.*

D. J. CAMPBELL, F.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H., L.D.S., *Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.* (With H.M. Forces).

J. GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.*

CHRISTINA A. GUNN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Resident Medical Officer, Corporation Hospital.* (With H.M. Forces).

JONA FELDENKRAIS, *Resident Medical Officer, Corporation Hospital.* (Temporary appointment from 7-9-1943).

C. R. MACDONALD, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.O.G., *Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist*—jointly with the Lindsey County Council.

P. S. SILVER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., *Acting Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.* (Temporary appointment from 14-12-1939).

### SANITARY INSPECTORS.

#### BOROUGH :—

*† H. PARKINSON,	<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector.</i>	
*† H. CORMACK,	<i>Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.</i>	
*† E. H. LAND,	<i>Assistant Sanitary Inspector</i>	
*† E. HOUSECROFT,	" " "	(Appointed 1-11-1944).
* A. MANSON	" " "	(With H.M. Forces).
*† E. E. POTTER,	" " "	(Resigned 25-10-1944).
*† J. PESTER,	" " "	(Resigned 3-4-1944).
*† J. G. CLEMENTS,	" " "	(Resigned 31-10-1944).
T. H. R. JOHNSON,	<i>Disinfecto</i> r	(With H. M. Forces).

#### PORT :—

*† A. TREVETHICK,	<i>Port Health Inspector.</i>	(Temporary Appointed 21-3-1944).
*† J. D. SYME,	<i>Deputy Port Health Inspector.</i>	(With H.M. Forces).
*† G. B. SEGROTT,	<i>Assistant Port Health Inspector.</i>	
*† T. J. E. FORD,	" " "	
* Holds Certificate of Royal San. Inst. as Inspector.		
† Holds Certificate of Royal San. Inst. for Meat and other Foods.		

### HEALTH VISITORS.

Miss F. S. HIGLEY, *Superintendent, 1, 2, 3.*

Mrs. C. E. CHAPMAN, 1, 2.

Miss I. SYLVESTER, 1, 2, 3.

Mrs. M. A. GREEN, 1, 2.

Mrs. I. HALDANE, 1, 2, 3.

Mrs. M. SHANNAN, 1, 2.

Mrs. E. EALES, 1, 2, 3. (Resigned 16-11-1944)

Miss E. SPROSTON, 1, 2.

Mrs. B. SMITH, 1, 2, 3.

Miss R. E. BRAYBROOKS, 1, 2, 3

Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

1. Certificate of Central Midwives Board.
2. General trained Nurse.
3. Health Visitors' Certificate of R.S.I.

**CLERICAL.**

T. E. DAVIDSON, Chief Clerk.	Miss E. B. MASON (M. & C.W.).
R. TULLOCH.	Miss M. BELL, (M. & C.W.)
E. BROWN (also Vaccination Officer).	With H.M. Forces).
W. R. GALE.	Miss J. M. Werge (M. & C.W.).
D. AMERY (with H.M. Forces).	Miss G. M. ROGERS (M. & C.W.).
J. STAMP ( do. do. ).	Miss P. WRIGHT (M. & C.W.).
V. A. LEES ( do. do. )	Mrs. K. G. ARMITAGE (Temporary)
	Mrs. D. M. PATTISON (Temporary).
	Mrs. G. GARDHAM (Temporary).
	Miss J. SHAW (Temporary).
	Miss D. POPPLETON (M. & C.W.—temporary).
	Miss G. C. HILL ( do. do. ).
	Miss D. M. ARTHUR (Port Health—temporary).

**MENTAL DEFICIENCY.**

Miss E. M. WOULD, <i>Petition Officer and Mental Welfare Visitor.</i>
Miss C. M. GEMMELL, <i>Supervisor, Occupation Centre.</i>
Miss I. WESTOBY, <i>Assistant at Occupation Centre.</i> (Appointed 28-8-1944).
Mrs. L. A. WILLERTON do. do. (Appointed 28-8-1944).
Miss M. BEECH, <i>Pupil Assistant, Occupation Centre.</i> (Appointed 28-8-1944).
Miss J. PARTINGTON, <i>Clerk (With H.M. Forces).</i>
Miss L. M. KAY, <i>Clerk (Temporary).</i>

**V.D. CLINIC.**

F. G. RADFORD, <i>Laboratory Technician</i> (Appointed 4-9-1944).
H. THOMAS, <i>Orderly.</i>
Mrs. M. C. FULFORD, <i>Nurse.</i> 1, 2.
T. BAKER, <i>Laboratory Assistant.</i> (With H.M. Forces).
G. H. CHANDLER, <i>Laboratory Assistant.</i> (Temporary).

**MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.**

Miss A. WEBSTER, <i>Superintendent.</i> 1, 2.	
Miss D. DAVY, 1, 2.	Mrs. A. THACKER, 1.
Mrs. P. E. DAVEY, 1, 2.	Miss M. M. B. WILLIAMS, 1.
Miss D. G. INKPEN, 1.	Miss I. DRANSFIELD, 1, 2. (Appointed 15-3-1944)
Miss E. MARSHALL, 1, 2.	Miss P. TOOGOOD, 1, 2. (Appointed 15-11-1944)
Miss M. RAMSDEN, 1, 2.	Miss I. I. WARNER, 1, 2. (Resigned 31-10-1944)
Miss A. SMITH, 1, 2.	Miss D. POWELL, 1, 2. (Resigned 31-10-1944).
Mrs. C. CHAPMAN, 1, 2.	

1. State Certified Midwife. 2. State Registered Nurse.

**CORPORATION HOSPITAL.**

Miss E. D. MACKENZIE, R.R.C., <i>Matron.</i>
--

**MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.**

Miss M. L. ARCHER, <i>Matron.</i>
-----------------------------------

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Grimsby.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1944, this duty having devolved upon me in the absence of (a) Dr. J. M. Vine, seconded to U.N.R.R.A. on the 3rd September, 1944, and (b) the resignation of his successor, Dr. W. R. Taylor, prior to the drawing up of this report.

As in previous war years the form of this report is in accordance with the abbreviated type required by the Ministry of Health, both statistical tables and comments being reduced to a minimum.

During the year the general health of the Borough remained satisfactory with no epidemic of major importance, although there was an increased incidence of influenza not associated with pneumonia. Particularly noticeable was the improvement in general cleanliness and the consequent drop in the incidence of scabies and impetigo contagiosa. Of the preventable diseases, diphtheria continued to cause trouble, though in a lesser degree than 1943 and with a very much lower mortality rate. This may be largely attributed to the protection given by diphtheria immunisation. It is hoped that in time all children will be protected, but there is still a considerable amount of antagonism found in parents against this very important preventive measure.

The new Tuberculosis Dispensary has been found to be of much assistance in the easier working of a very busy department. The continued increasing incidence of tuberculosis has been a source of much worry and labour, and in order to combat this attempts have been made to screen a greater number of contacts, particularly when new cases of tuberculosis have been notified from local factories. In order to give more hospital treatment additional accommodation of 18 beds was provided, thus making available a total of 130 beds for the treatment of tuberculosis. The amount of thoracic surgery performed increased greatly during 1944 and the results obtained were extremely satisfactory.

During the year some slight improvement on the housing situation was achieved by the repair of houses which had suffered damage from enemy action, but at the end of 1944 the housing shortage was still acute. Plans for reconstruction continued to be made but left one with the impression of "jam to-morrow, but never jam to-day." There can be no doubt that housing is of major importance in the health—physical, mental and moral—of the people and unless tackled in a bold way so as to provide decent living conditions for all, general public health work and expenditure will never give satisfactory results.

As in previous years, similarly in 1944, action was repeatedly taken against parents who so neglected their duties as to allow their houses, though structurally good, to become so foul as to be unfit for human habitation. In general, action was taken by the co-operation of the local Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., officials of the Maternity and Child Welfare department, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector. It should be remembered that war conditions have thrown a greatly increased burden on the shoulders of many

mothers who, in the absence of their husbands, have been unable to stand up to the prolonged strain and have deteriorated so much, both physically and mentally, as to render them incapable of undertaking their responsibilities or even unwilling to recognise that they had such responsibilities. On the whole, however, such cases were isolated ones and should not be allowed to detract from the recognition due to those women who have borne the burden of the war years so bravely.

The general cleanliness of school children has improved considerably, due to intensive work by the school nurses with the co-operation of teachers.

During the war years there has been a marked decline in the number of children vaccinated owing to various factors, e.g., shortage of medical staff, difficulties in home visiting, etc. In order to combat this decline in vaccination a public vaccination clinic was opened in the summer of 1944, and as a result the percentage of children vaccinated increased from 13·04 in 1943 to 21 in 1944. It is hoped that during the ensuing year more vaccination clinics will be opened in other parts of the town.

In the summer of 1944 a milk exhibition was given by the combined efforts of Dr. F. Hampson, Pathologist to the E.M.S. Laboratory at the Grimsby and District General Hospital, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and was well attended. A greater and more knowledgeable interest in the quality of milk offered for sale to the public should be encouraged so that in time the demands of the public for a clean, safe milk would have to be met by the producer and retailer.

The regional slaughtering scheme continues to function and there are now only three slaughterhouses in use. The need for a municipal abattoir is great and it is hoped that such a scheme may be included in the reconstruction programme.

I cannot speak too highly of the services rendered by the staff of the Health Department: despite increasing difficulties owing to shortage of staff work has gone on—I cannot say as usual—but rather with increased efforts during the many hours outside the usual routine.

In conclusion, the thanks of the Department are gladly rendered to the Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, who have given sympathetic consideration to all problems put before them, and have been of great help and encouragement to the Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JANET W. HEPBURN,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
BARGATE, GRIMSBY.

*Acting Medical Officer of Health.*

OCTOBER, 1945.

## SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)—excluding foreshore.....	5,468
Registrar-General's estimate of Civilian Population, mid-1944..	76,150
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1944) according to Rate Books .....	22,862
Rateable value .....	£536,300
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£1,990

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live births :—	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Legitimate ..	816	780	1596	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population
Illegitimate ..	80	76	156	23·0.
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	896	856	1752	
Stillbirths :—				
Legitimate ..	15	17	32	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) *20·1
Illegitimate ..	2	2	4	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	17	19	36	
Deaths ..	512	489	1001	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population ..... 13·1

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29. Puerperal and Post Abortion Sepsis ..	1	0·55
No. 30. Other maternal causes ..	2	1·11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	3	1·66
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Death rate of Infants under one year of age :—

		Rate.
All infants per 1,000 live births ..	..	..
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	..	..
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	..	..
		Number
Deaths from Cancer ..	..	157
" Measles ..	..	0
" Whooping Cough ..	..	2
" Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	..	16

\* 0·47 per 1,000 of the population.

**Population.**—The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of Grimsby for 1944 is 76,150. The birth and death rates are calculated on this figure.

The natural increase of the population, i.e., the excess of live births over deaths, for the year was 751.

**Births.**—A total of 1,752 live births (896 males and 856 females) were registered, the largest number since 1925. This gives a birth rate of 23·0 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 17·6 for England and Wales. The local birth rate in 1943 was 20·1, and is well above the average for the country as a whole. One hundred and fifty-six (8·90 per cent.) of the births were illegitimate.

**Still Births.**—There were 36 still births, giving a rate of 0·47 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·50 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (live and still) was 20·1 while for England and Wales it was 28.

**Deaths.**—There were 1,001 deaths (512 males and 489 females), equal to a death rate of 13·1, compared with 11·6 for England and Wales.

In regard to the Comparability Factor previously used in connection with the death rate, the Registrar-General states:—"The variety and magnitude of local population movements and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths have together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure comparability between local death rates by the use of Areal Comparability Factors, and the preparation and issue of such factors are being suspended under present conditions."

488 persons, comprising residents and non-residents, died in institutions in the Borough, equivalent to 48·7 per cent. of the total deaths.

106 Coroner's inquests or inquiries were held, and the findings were:—Accident or misadventure 32; natural causes 61; suicide 9 and open verdict 4.

During the year 409 persons died at ages varying from 70 to 96, the numbers at age periods being:—

Between 70 and under 75 years	..	..	..	131
" 75 and under 80 years	..	..	..	124
" 80 and under 85 years	..	..	..	90
" 85 and under 90 years	..	..	..	51

also seven at 90, one at 92, three at 93, one at 95 and one at 96.

This is equal to a rate per thousand of the population of 5·37, and to 40·8 per cent. of the total deaths.

**Infantile Mortality.**—There were 94 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infantile mortality rate of 54 per thousand live births compared with 46 for England and Wales. (For further information see *Maternity and Child Welfare* page 19).

**Social Conditions.**—The social conditions have not altered in any appreciable way during the past year. Employment is available for all within the usual limits of age. There were no labour troubles, apart from shortage of man power.

The standard of living continues to be on a higher scale than in peacetime and is particularly noticeable to those who dealt with the average working class home pre-war. Goods were in short supply but there has been no shortage of purchasing power.

As regards the provision of labour for civil purposes, if anything there is increasing difficulty. Housing repairs only of the most urgent need have received attention, and dilapidations are therefore increasing.

## SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

**Public Health Officers.**—A list of the whole-time officers of the Public Health Department is given on pages 6 and 7.

Dr. J. M. Vine, Acting Medical Officer of Health, left for service with the Medical Section of U.N.R.R.A. on the 3rd September, 1944, and Dr. W. R. Taylor, Medical Officer for Civil Defence, was appointed in his stead.

Mr. A. Trevethick was appointed Port Health Inspector in a temporary capacity and took up duty on the 21st March, 1944, and towards the end of the year Miss A. Webster was appointed Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives.

It is recorded with regret that Mrs. M. A. Green, Health Visitor, died during the year.

**Laboratory Facilities.**—A total of 5,796 examinations were made, the bulk of which in regard to diphtheria and tuberculosis were carried out in the Council's laboratories. Following is a summary:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria—throat and nose swabs ..	429	4,344	4,773
Hæmolytic streptococci—throat swabs ..	17	42	59
Tuberculosis—sputa .. .. ..	273	567	840
Other specimens .. .. ..	21	103	124
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	740	5,056	5,796

In addition to the above the V.D. Laboratory examines specimens sent by the City of Lincoln and the Lindsey County Council as well as those for the Borough. A total of 31,111 tests and serum tests were carried out: of these 11,678 related to persons residing in Grimsby.

**Ambulance Facilities.**—For INFECTIOUS CASES the Corporation Hospital has three ambulances, which are also used for transporting tuberculous patients from the sanatorium to the dispensary for X-ray examinations, and for conveying patients suffering from cancer to the Scunthorpe Radium Centre. Owing to age two of these vehicles are not suitable for long distance work.

**NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.**—The Civil Ambulance Service is still being carried on by the few full-time Civil Defence personnel left. No definite orders from the Ministry of Health had been received up to the end of the year as to the future of this service, but it appears probable that the responsibility of maintaining the service will be placed upon the Health Committee.

**Nursing in the Home.**—The Queen's Nurses of the Grimsby and District Nursing Institution continue to do good work for the local authority. Under an agreement which came into operation on 1st January, 1939, an arrangement was made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to pay to the Institution a grant of £225 per annum for the first 5,000 visits and £10 for every 250 completed visits thereafter. They also receive a substantial annual donation from the Public Assistance Committee.

Under the above arrangement the Queen's Nurses attend cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and special cases of measles, whooping cough, etc., recommended by the Medical Officer of Health, and they are also available for the nursing of puerperal cases.

A summary of the work carried out by the staff of the Grimsby and District Nursing Institution on behalf of the local authority is as follows:—

<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Visits.</i>
Maternity .. .. ..	67	599
Ante-Natal .. .. ..	2	73
Post-natal .. .. ..	9	225
Puerperal pyrexia .. .. ..	7	106
General .. .. ..	14	472
<i>Children under 5 years of age.</i>		
Medical .. .. ..	62	645
Surgical .. .. ..	74	686
Discharging eyes .. .. ..	46	709
	<hr/> 281	<hr/> 3515
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**Clinics and Treatment Centres.**—These are now substantially the same as at the outbreak of war. The clinic at the Municipal Maternity Home was released from its use as a first aid post, and the Tuberculosis Dispensary is now housed in premises in Abbey Road.

**Cleansing Facilities.**—The cleansing centre at Victoria Street First Aid Post continued to do excellent work until the Post closed down on the 15th November, 1944.

**Scabies.**—Despite the fact that as and from 15th November there was no longer a cleansing centre available, the incidence of scabies diminished considerably. This was particularly noticeable in school children amongst whom 373 cases were found as compared with 978 in

1943. There is no doubt that the cleansing centre is a most admirable institution, and it is greatly to be regretted that one is no longer available in the town. The provision of a centre with modern treatment certainly cut short the disease, and moreover allows one to treat the whole family if necessary and so get rid of all infection quickly.

*Head Lice.*—As a result of requests from the Ministry of Health inspections have been carried out in schools, and the co-operation of the teachers has been so successfully enlisted that the infestation of school children has been diminished to a considerable degree. At the routine school inspections 1,972 out of a total of 32,422 examined showed signs of louse infestation (6.08 per cent).

One cannot say it is satisfactory inasmuch as no child should be found showing signs of louse infestation, but the condition found in 1944 was an improvement on that of previous years. The routine use of medicated oil was of great assistance in controlling this condition, so much so that mothers of school children now ask for supplies. (Also see *School Medical Service*, pages 59 and 60).

**Municipal Hospitals.**—The following is a summary of the Municipal Hospitals, full descriptions of which have been given in previous reports :—

**CORPORATION HOSPITAL.**—A further survey of this hospital in 1944 shows that there are now available 90 beds for infectious diseases and 130 for pulmonary and surgical tuberculosis, a total of 220 beds. Owing to the drop in the incidence of scarlet fever as one of the serious infectious diseases and the consequent removal of the need for hospitalisation, a block formerly reserved for the nursing of scarlet fever cases was put into service afresh, this time for the reception and nursing of 18 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in females.

**SCARTHO ROAD INFIRMARY.**—This Infirmary is graded as an E.M.S. 1A hospital with 439 beds, plus 50 beds available for E.M.S. purposes. During the year the daily average of occupied beds was 221 in the infirmary and 139 in the institution, leaving a margin of beds ready for use throughout most of the year.

The medical staff consists of Dr. S. W. Swindells, medical officer ; Dr. F. Martyn, assistant medical officer ; Dr. R. Strauss, resident medical officer, and the following consultants and specialists :—Mr. S. E. Duff, F.R.C.S., surgical consultant ; Dr. J. W. Brown, M.D., consultant physician and cardiologist ; Mr. R. G. Pulvertaft, F.R.C.S., consultant orthopædic surgeon ; Mr. C. R. Macdonald, F.R.C.S., consultant gynaecologist ; Dr. W. G. Davidson, D.O.M.S., consultant ophthalmologist ; Dr. P. S. Silver, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., venereal diseases specialist ; Dr. J. Glen, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., tuberculosis specialist ; and Mr. F. C. Waddingham, L.D.S., dental surgeon.

The Infirmary has not escaped the effects of the national shortage of nurses. The establishment which under the Rushcliffe Scheme should be 66 is at present below strength. Despite this the high

standard of examination results has been maintained and all who sat for either the Final or Preliminary Examination were successful.

Figures representing the work of the Infirmary during the period under review are :—Operations 606 ; X-ray examinations 1,005 ; and pathological specimens examined 1,086.

The innovation of running a gynaecological out-patient department made some years ago has become an established success and is meeting a real public need.

The Infirmary still continues to be the blood collecting centre for the area and donors have contributed 517 pints of blood to the Central Blood Bank during the year.

**MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.**—The alterations proceeding at this Home at the end of 1943 were continued during the year under review, so that a total of 50 beds are now available.

**SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, LACEBY.** This small hospital of 20 beds has been kept in a good state of repair and in a fit state to admit cases if the need arose at a few hours notice.

**Voluntary Hospitals.** A description of the Grimsby and District General Hospital has been given in previous reports, and on pages 24 and 25 of the report for 1939. The Secretary-Superintendent has furnished the following notes :—

The number of beds available is 189, plus 48 E.M.S. beds.

A total of 3,767 patients—1,701 of which were Grimsby residents—were admitted and treated. The number of new out-patients totalled 12,355, who made upwards of 39,000 attendances.

**Annexe and Rehabilitation Centre.**—The end of the year sees the near approach of the completion of these premises, which are urgently needed to replace premises destroyed by enemy action in June, 1943. Unfortunately, due to war conditions, the completion has been long delayed and costly both in cash and loss of bed accommodation. The opening of the Annexe will provide twenty-five beds for patients and the new Rehabilitation Centre will cater for thirty patients attending all day on a non-resident basis. A Rehabilitation Officer, Mr. J. Barnes-Browne, has been appointed and further technical staff is being sought.

Arrangements were completed with the Ministry of Health for the pathological laboratory to become an area laboratory. Dr. F. E. Hampson, the Pathologist, also supervises the hospital laboratories at Scunthorpe and Louth.

In conjunction with Sheffield University, the Hospital has been approved for the treatment of civilian and service cases with the new drug Penicillin, and at present this can only be administered to certain types of civilian cases and such cases are controlled bacteriologically in the pathological laboratory. Penicillin is not manufactured yet on a commercial basis and is issued free of cost by the Ministry of Health in the present stage.

Dr. J. L. Freer joined the staff during the year as visiting radiologist.

In addition to the above, 25 Grimsby residents availed themselves of the facilities offered at the HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY—9 in-patients and 16 out-patients. The number of out-patient attendances was approximately 48.

**Poor Law Medical Out Relief.**—The Medical Officers of Nos. 1 and 2 Medical Relief Districts remain as on page 29 of the 1938 report, and there has been no change in the nature of their work since the transfer of the duties of the Poor Law Authority to the County Borough.

The number of attendances on persons in receipt of poor law medical relief during the year ended 31st December, 1944, was :—

		At Surgery.	At Home.	Medicine supplied without seeing patient.
No. 1 District	.. ..	417	306	19
No. 2 District	.. ..	451	269	22

**Care and Treatment of Mental Defectives.**—The number of new cases referred to the Department during the year was 44.

The return of cases, including those referred to above, for which the Department has been responsible during the year is as follows :—

In Certified Institutions on 1/1/1944	..	..	..	171
Sent to Institutions during the year	..	..	..	14—185
In Public Assistance Institutions	..	..	..	19
On Licence from Institutions	..	..	..	31
Under Guardianship	..	..	..	34
Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	162
Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	76
Action incomplete on 31/12/1944	..	..	..	1
				— 508

*Not included in the above :—*

Discharged from Order	..	..	..	7
Died during the year	..	..	..	3
Withdrawn or removed from area	..	..	..	17
				— 27

In addition to the above, 20 children were referred for examination during the year. Of these, 11 were found to be feeble-minded ; 4 were dull and backward ; 3 were not mentally defective ; 1 child was classed as borderline since her deficiency appeared to be entirely educational ; 1 girl was not examined. One girl was sent to a residential special school and four boys were notified as ineducable during the year. Of these, 3 were sent to Institutions and one child is attending the Occupation Centre.

Harmston Colony continues to receive a few patients whenever possible, although its accommodation is taxed considerably beyond peace-time limits. Several outside Institutions have also accepted a few cases, but we now have a waiting list of patients needing Institutional care or training, and this is unfortunately becoming larger. Several vacancies have been needed owing mainly to the very unsatisfactory home conditions and this aspect of the problem is becoming increasingly acute. More children should be dealt with owing to bad home conditions.

There were 33 cases under Guardianship at the beginning of the year, but 2 of these have now been transferred to Institutions. Three new patients have been placed under Guardianship during the year, so that the number is now 34.

Further applications for Exception under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, have been made as patients reached the appropriate age groups or were referred by the Ministry of Labour. Several new cases have been ascertained in this way during the year.

Supervision of defectives living in the community under Guardianship or on licence has been continued during the year. The maintenance grants for the former are being increased somewhat as seems necessary and the standard of the homes on the whole continues to be very good except in three or four cases, where conditions are less satisfactory.

The Occupation Centre has continued its useful work throughout the year despite several changes in the staff. The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 41. It is proposed to have the yard at the rear of the school reconditioned but this has not yet been possible. A system of small weekly payments to children fulfilling certain tasks has been introduced and appears to be a great success. The Christmas party and display of work at the end of the year was attended by many members of the Committee and most of the parents.

Licence was granted to 18 patients during the year, 2 of these being transferred later to another Institution ; 2 were recalled from Licence ; 1 was transferred from Guardianship and another from a State Institution ; 2 were discharged from Order. In addition, 5 cases on Licence for longer periods were discharged from Order.

**MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930.**—The Psychiatric Clinic has been open for eight sessions during the year at the Grimsby and District Hospital under the direction of Dr. Macarthur, Medical Superintendent of Bracebridge Heath Hospital, Lincoln.

Cases in need of specialized advice have been referred by private practitioners, hospitals, police officers and this Department. There were 35 new cases and 8 re-attendances during the year.

#### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

**HEALTH VISITING.**—23,747 home visits were made compared with 28,551 in 1943. The health visiting staff was depleted during the year by the death of Mrs. Green on August 30th, and Mrs. Eale's resignation in November. No new health visitors were appointed in their places.

**MIDWIVES.**—Of the 39 midwives who notified their intention to practise 31 were in the service of the local authority, the remaining being in independent practice. During 1944 there were considerable changes in the municipal midwifery staff. There were two new additions to the staff, Nurse Dransfield in March and Nurse Toogood in November.

Miss McLaren's appointment as Supervisor of Midwives terminated in March and Nurse Williams undertook the arranging of midwives' duties as no other supervisor was appointed for the rest of the year. Nurses Powell and Warner resigned in October, which left us with 11 practising midwives instead of our full complement of 12.

809 domiciliary confinements were conducted by midwives as follows:—707 by municipal midwives, and 102 by midwives in independent practice. 958 confinements took place in institutions, 85 of these in a private nursing home, the remainder in the local authority's maternity home. Medical aid was summoned by district midwives in 220 cases, and for 210 cases in institutions.

Municipal midwives made 4,382 ante-natal visits, 12,142 nursing visits, and 702 special visits. A total of 17,226 home visits as compared with 17,351 visits in 1943.

There was no Part II District Training of pupil-midwives during the year, as the Central Midwives Board's approval was still withdrawn and pupils were transferred to Hull for their training.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY.**—There were three maternal deaths during the year due in two cases to acute yellow atrophy of liver and to peritonitis in the third case. All three deaths occurred early in pregnancy and took place in institutions. The maternal mortality rate was 1.66 as compared with 1.85 in 1943 and 1.93 for England and Wales in 1944, as compared with 2.29 in 1943.

**PUERPERAL PYREXIA.**—12 cases were notified, the case rate being 6.71; 9 of these cases occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home, and of the total cases 2 were admitted to the Grimsby Corporation Hospital. Home nursing was provided for two of the notified district cases.

**ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.**—7 cases were referred for treatment, all of which received treatment at the orthopædic department of the Grimsby General Hospital and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee paid their proportion of the cost incurred.

**UNMARRIED MOTHERS.**—During the year 3 girls were transferred to institutions outside the area through the agency of Miss Hough, Matron of the Home of Help for Girls; the local authority was responsible for their maintenance. No cases were sent to the Quarry Maternity Home, Lincoln, during the year.

**NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.**—1,698 live births and 34 still births were notified during the year. A small proportion of the total births (live and still) was not notified, information concerning these being obtained from the local registrar of births and deaths.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**—94 deaths of infants under one year occurred during the year, the infant mortality rate being 54, the same figure as in 1943.

The chief causes of death were respiratory diseases, congenital defects (including atelectasis, injury at birth and congenital debility) and prematurity.

		1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
Prematurity .. ..	18 61	19.27	16.66	18.75	21.25	
Congenital defects, including atelectasis, congenital mal- formation, injury at birth						
congenital defects .. ..	21.27	20.48	27.38	11.25	23.75	
Respiratory diseases .. ..	20.21	27.7	16.66	32.50	30.00	
Diarrhoea and enteritis .. ..	10.59	8.44	20.24	10.00	3.75	

The neo-natal death rate was 29.8 as compared with 20.79 in 1943 and accounted for 38% of the total infant deaths.

**STILL BIRTHS.**—There were 34 still births during the year, 20 of these took place at the Municipal Maternity Home. As usual investigations were made into the causes of still birth.

**INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.**—Hope Street is the only centre to be conducted in its own building, although the Watkin Street Clinic is being held in the Watkin Street Centre in its modification as a First Aid Post. Most of the work of examination of Toddlers continues to be done at Hope Street, though a certain amount is still carried out at Watkin Street and Old Clee.

During the year the attendances at the various clinics were as follows :—

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Hope Street	11,876	11,481	10,753	11,278	10,646
Watkin Street	7,034	6,787	6,765	6,698	6,957
Nunsthorpe	8,657	8,422	6,713	6,449	4,895
Old Clee	4,339	3,934	4,240	4,541	4,330
Toddlers	885	1,168	1,207	1,421	1,425

Voluntary workers again gave much appreciated assistance at all sessions.

**MOTHERCRAFT.**—Mothercraft classes were held at Hope Street Clinic, but no cookery classes, etc., have been held.

**DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.**—Distribution of dried milk at cost or assisted rates still continues, although mothers have taken full advantage of the Government milk scheme. The work of the distribution of National dried milk, codliver oil and orange juice is undertaken by the Food Office clerks. Facilities have been afforded to the Food Control officers at the infant welfare centres to enable them to carry out this work.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.—These are held at Hope Street, Watkin Street and Old Clee, although most of the work is carried on at Hope Street.

There were 309 new cases and a total of 885 attendances.

TEST FEEDING CLINICS.—These were held at the various infant welfare centres, and a total of 309 test feeds were carried out.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.—All ante-natal work was carried out at Hope Street Clinic and the Municipal Maternity Home. At the district clinic there were 690 new cases and a total of 2,653 attendances, and at the Municipal Maternity Home there were 406 new cases and a total of 2,426 attendances.

POST-NATAL CLINICS.—These are combined with the ante-natal clinics held at Hope Street and the Municipal Maternity Home. During the year at the district clinic there were 33 new cases making a total of 38 attendances. At the Municipal Maternity Home there were 10 new cases making a total of 10 attendances.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.—885 cases were admitted during the year, of which 806 were delivered by midwives and 66 by doctors. There were 5 B.B.A.'s. Medical assistance was sought in 210 cases. No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

There were 20 still births and 17 deaths of infants within 10 days of birth the causes being—*still births*—foetal deformity 4, (a) hydrocephaly 2, (b) anencephaly 2, maternal toxæmia 2, anoxæmia from antepartum haemorrhage 3, prolapsed cord 2, intracranial haemorrhage from failed forceps 1, macerated foetus 1, transverse lie 1, post-maturity 1, hydramnios 1, asphyxia 1, cause unknown 3. *Neo-natal*—prematurity 9, intracranial haemorrhage 5, broncho-pneumonia 1, haemolytic anaemia of the newly born 1, congenital stenosis of pulmonary artery 1.

11 pupil-midwives joined the staff for the purpose of taking Part II of the training course laid down by the Central Midwives Board, and of this number 10 were successful in passing the examination at their first attempt.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.—During the year 24 cases were referred to the consultant ophthalmologist. Glasses were prescribed in 17 cases and no cases were given assistance with the cost of glasses.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—13 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year. All cases made good recoveries, and there was no damage to sight. Home nursing was provided for 8 cases and 2 cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

HOME HELP SERVICE.—Home helps were employed to assist in 107 cases, and these services were allowed free of charge in 10 of these cases.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—Mr. L. N. Alley, Senior Dental Officer, gives the following report of work done by his department for maternity and child welfare cases during 1944 :—

(1) *Pre-school age children—(toddlers).*

No. of children referred for treatment .. .. .. ..	155
No. of children selected and treated .. .. .. ..	155
No. of attendances made at clinic .. .. .. ..	278
No. of temporary teeth extracted .. .. .. ..	180
No. of administrations of general anaesthetics .. .. .. ..	84
No. of fillings in temporary teeth .. .. .. ..	10
No. of silver nitrate applications .. .. .. ..	173
Other operations—dressings, etc. .. .. .. ..	150

(2) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

No. of patients inspected .. .. .. ..	194
No. of patients selected for treatment .. .. .. ..	194
No. of attendances made at the clinic .. .. .. ..	1030
No. of extractions of permanent teeth .. .. .. ..	1668
No. of fillings in permanent teeth .. .. .. ..	25
No. of anaesthetics :—	
General .. .. .. ..	148
Local .. .. .. ..	22
Other operations—dressings, scalings, etc. .. .. .. ..	736
No. of patients supplied with dentures .. .. .. ..	78

Summary of dentures supplied :—

Full upper dentures .. .. .. ..	65
Full lower dentures .. .. .. ..	54
Part lower dentures .. .. .. ..	7
Part upper dentures .. .. .. ..	6
Dentures re-modelled .. .. .. ..	10
Repairs to dentures .. .. .. ..	4
No. of Sessions .. .. .. ..	158

### SECTION C—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mr Harold Parkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has compiled this section of the report :—

**Water.**—Regular sampling and testing of the public supply provided by the Grimsby, Cleethorpes and District Water Board, proved the water satisfactory, both chemically and bacteriologically. The supply was adequate for all needs throughout the Borough. The water with a total hardness of 24°, is not softened before distribution. At the request of Dr. Weaver, Board of Education, the water supply was examined for the presence of Fluorine and 0·2 parts per million were found.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**—The 1932 report contains a full description of the systems.

**Rivers and Streams.**—It was necessary to compel the owner of a large piggery to take up a drain, through which surface water from foul and flooded land discharged into the River Freshney, the only water course in the Borough. Difficulty was encountered in securing the cleansing of the Freshney.

**Closet Accommodation.**—At two blocks of houses six pail closets were converted into water closets and the drainage systems connected into the public sewer. This work was completed as a result of informal notices.

**Public Cleansing.**—The Cleansing Superintendent reports:—Collection of house refuse was maintained during 1944 in spite of labour difficulties. 19,257 tons were collected, 17,586 tons disposed of by “Controlled Tipping,” 136 tons by incineration and 52 tons (including “night soil”) used on farms and allotments. Slight increases were recorded in waste paper salvage and the collection of household scraps for pig and poultry feeding.

A total of 2,183 tons of salvage materials realised £7,578.

#### Sanitary Inspection.

Accumulations .. ..	69	Animals .. ..	..	..	27
Ashbins .. ..	348	Caravans .. ..	..	..	4
Dirty Houses .. ..	115	Dirty persons .. ..	..	..	30
Drain tests .. ..	51	Drainage work .. ..	..	..	2545
Lodging houses .. ..	40	Factories .. ..	..	..	206
Offensive smells .. ..	45	Offensive trades .. ..	..	..	23
Passages .. ..	84	Piggeries and stables .. ..	..	..	128
Places of entertainment .. ..	26	Public conveniences .. ..	..	..	46
Smoke observations .. ..	12	Water supply .. ..	..	..	64
Vermilionous premises .. ..	80				

#### Housing.

Houses, defects and nuisances (Public Health Act) .. ..	..	..	..	765
Houses (Housing Act) .. ..	..	..	..	747
Overcrowding (Housing Act) .. ..	..	..	..	30

#### General.

Complaints received and investigated .. ..	..	..	..	2988
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease .. ..	..	..	..	421
Cases of infectious disease kept at home .. ..	..	..	..	45
(1943—96).				

#### Notices.

Informal notices served .. ..	..	..	..	..	1791
Statutory notices served .. ..	..	..	..	..	47
(Public Health Act 18, Housing Act 29).					

Work in default was carried out by the Corporation in respect of 15 notices.

Accumulations cleared ..	26	Animals nuisances abated ..	3
Ashbins provided ..	443	Chimneys repaired ..	25
Dampness abated ..	28	Doors and frames renewed or repaired ..	32
Drains cleared ..	624	Drains repaired ..	58
(involving 2,573 houses)		Drains and inspection cham- bers (new) ..	28
Eavesgutters (new and repaired)	61	Fireplaces and ranges repaired	51
Floors repaired and renewed	86	Houses cleansed ..	18
Offensive smells abated ..	1	Passages repaired ..	4
Plaster repaired ..	77	Rain water pipes repaired and renewed ..	32
Roofs repaired ..	76	Sink pipes repaired ..	28
Stairways repaired ..	2	Walls re-pointed and rendered	13
Wash boilers repaired or renewed ..	27	Water closets repaired ..	291
Water closets (new) ..	5	Water pipes and taps repaired	131
Water supply (new) ..	2	Yard walls and gates repaired	4
Yards and paving repaired	40		
Windows repaired and re- corded ..	63		

**Offensive Trades.**—An application to re-build fish curing premises in Hope Street, destroyed by fire during an air raid was refused in the first instance by the Town Council. The members of the Sanitary Sub-Committee maintained that in future, if planning was to be effective, fish curing should be carried out in premises on the Fish Docks and not in fish houses situated amongst dwellings in the Borough. A second application resulted in permission being granted on a temporary basis ; to be renewed every six months.

The other offensive trades, considering all circumstances, were carried on without serious complaint.

**Factories.**—Complaints from H.M. Inspectors received attention and sanitary accommodation at several factories was improved.

**Rag Flocks Acts.**—Rag flock is not made in the Borough.

**Keeping of Animals.**—To augment the food supply in war time the Government relaxed the restrictions relating to the keeping of animals near houses and many householders in the Borough commenced keeping poultry, rabbits and pigs in back yards.

During the last year there has been a marked deterioration in the way animals, particularly poultry, have been kept ; some persons started off badly with ram-shackle huts and pens—often keeping too many birds in confined back yards. During rainy periods, especially, these places were disgusting, the hens usually miserable and dejected specimens were found to be moping about in sodden and stinking squalor.

Without advocating the prohibition of pig and poultry keeping by householders, I am convinced that it is essential that strict adherence to a revised and stringent set of Bye-laws should be enforced after the war.

**Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.**—Four informal samples of feeding stuffs and three informal samples of fertilisers were examined and found to comply with the legal standards.

**Places of Entertainment.**—It was necessary to serve a legal notice requiring the provision of additional and improved sanitary accommodation at one cinema. At the end of the year a licence for extensive alterations had been granted by the Ministry of Works.

At the request of the Watch Committee an inspection was made at a Church Hall for which a stage play licence was required. It was found that the available accommodation was insufficient for audience and performers; for this and other reasons the application was not granted.

**Rat Repression.**—The Corporation rat catcher continued to do good work, but he was unable to cope with all the demands for his services. The success of his work cannot be assessed by the number of dead rats he produces after a day's or night's work, as the principal method of extermination employed, poisoning, does not permit the recovery of many dead rats. Poisons used were:—Zinc Phosphide, Red Squill and occasionally Arsenic.

A total of 6,245 rats were known to have been killed, 3,281 by the rat catcher and the remainder delivered by many persons to the Corporation Destructor.

During the year the Ministry of Food made an order for the public sewers in the Borough to be treated by bait and poison, chiefly owing to insufficient workmen and trained rat catchers this work could not be undertaken. At the end of the year the Ministry's Officers were pressing for the campaign to be commenced and the appointment of another rat catcher.

At many premises, after rats had been destroyed, rat-proofing was completed to prevent re-infestation.

**Smoke Abatement.**—Routine observations were not made during the year but the contents of the soot gauge examined monthly revealed that on an average there was a deposit of 14.71 tons per square mile in the vicinity of the Health Office.

**Public Swimming Baths.**—Seven samples of bath water were examined during the period April to August. Four were satisfactory and three unsatisfactory; the latter taken from Orwell Street Baths, where there is not a continuous filtration plant. On one occasion it was found that chlorine solution had not been added. Representations were made immediately to the Borough Engineer and help given to obtain supplies of chlorine solution locally until the bulk supply arrived. Periodic visits and tests were made by the sanitary inspectors during the remainder of the summer to ensure that the water was being chlorinated.

It is necessary once again to stress the need of installing a satisfactory filtration plant at the Orwell Street Bath.

**Eradication of Vermin (Bed Bugs, etc.).**—A description of the methods used for the disinfection of verminous premises is in the 1938 annual report. During 1944, 42 premises (including 1 council house) were treated for bugs, 47 premises sprayed for fleas (2 council houses).

It was again necessary to disinfest bedding and rooms at civil defence posts, firewatching quarters, public and communal shelters, because of vermin (chiefly bugs and fleas). Badly infested bedding was destroyed at the Corporation Destructor.

Help was sought by householders in dealing with moth infestation and where possible the furniture and materials affected were treated in the Corporation steam disinfecter and the premises sprayed with insecticide simultaneously.

On two occasions the Chief Sanitary Inspector applied successfully to the magistrates for orders requiring the compulsory cleansing of verminous persons. After advice and persuasion by the sanitary inspectors several persons attended for cleansing voluntarily at the Scarthoe Road Institution.

**Schools.**—Sanitary conditions at public elementary schools remain unchanged. At a public meeting there was strong criticism of the sanitary arrangements at a Church School.

**Public Conveniences.**—Bathing facilities at Riby Square Convenience continued to be used fully by service men stationed in the Borough. Endeavours to obtain suitable premises for women conveniences in the centre of the town were again unsuccessful—owners and near neighbours objected to the adaptation of premises for this purpose. In one instance plans and specifications had been prepared, but later the owner was unwilling to grant a lease for a reasonable period.

Recommendations were made to the Reconstruction Committee for the provision of public conveniences (particularly women's) to be included in the post-war plans so that the obsolete and inadequate conveniences, which are not very creditable, can be abolished.

#### SECTION D.—HOUSING.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is responsible for this part of the report :—

The erection of nine houses was completed in 1944 whilst 14 were demolished.

The progressive deterioration in the condition of house property in the Borough caused grave concern to the sanitary inspectors. This state of affairs was reflected in the number of complaints (chiefly about housing defects) received during 1944—2,988 as against 843 in 1939.

The inspectors attempted to cope with these complaints but were severely handicapped by a greatly reduced inspectorial staff, shortage of materials and labour, reluctance of owners to pay increased cost of repairs and other difficulties encountered in war time.

A number of houses requisitioned for the use of homeless families were reconditioned, several extensively, under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors.

Inspections continued for the repair of war damaged properties.

From April onwards in an attempt to help in ascertaining information about the probable future housing needs in the Borough, the Sanitary inspectors during the course of their work, made enquiries at every house they visited as to how many families were living there. 242 houses (14%) out of a total of 1,720 were found to be occupied by more than one family. These houses were not necessarily overcrowded. In many instances married daughters (with children) whose husbands were in the Forces, were living with their parents, but who wanted a house of their own after the war.

There was a decided increase in the number of houses-let-in-lodgings with the accompanying inconvenience to tenants caused by lack of reasonable amenities. Much effort will be needed in improving conditions in this direction during the immediate post-war years, including the adoption and application of a better set of Byelaws.

During the year it was necessary to complain to the Naval Authorities about a Seaman's Lodging House, which had been opened by a civilian for the use of Naval Ratings.

The conditions prevailing did not attain to the standards required by the Corporation's Seaman's Lodging House Byelaws and after an interview with a Senior Naval Officer the premises were closed.

## SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Mr. Harold Parkinson, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, is responsible for this section of the work :—

Bakehouses .. ..	71	Cowsheds .. ..	..	..	41
Dairies and milk shops ..	142	Fish curers .. ..	..	..	51
Fish shops .. ..	4	Food preparing premises ..	..	..	42
Fried fish shops .. ..	51	Grocer's shops .. ..	..	..	114
Markets .. ..	145	Meat shops .. ..	..	..	196
Salughterhouses .. ..	1176	Various matters .. ..	..	..	77

**Milk Supply.**—In 1943, the Ministry of Food requested the local War Time Dairymen's Association to prepare and submit a scheme for the heat treatment of milk sold in the Borough. Another year has gone but the scheme is still delayed ; the Council at the end of 1944 has not been notified that a satisfactory scheme has been submitted and accepted by the Ministry.

A well attended "Clean Milk" demonstration of laboratory and practical methods was given to members of the Dairymen's Association in the summer by the Area Pathologist of the Ministry of Health (Dr. Frank Hampson) and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Although the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries advises the co-operation of officials working the National Milk Testing and Advisory

Scheme with the local officials, the Ministry's officers have not approached the local Health officials.

Veterinary inspection of cattle in the Grimsby cowsheds was performed by a local veterinary surgeon, in private practice, on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. From the official reports received veterinary examinations were made as follows :—

Cows at 3 Accredited Milk Producers premises 3 times during the year.

Cows at 2 Accredited Milk Producers premises twice during the year.

Cows at 1 Tuberculin Tested Milk Producers premises 3 times during the year.

Cows at premises where graded milks are not produced :—At five farms—twice during the year. ; at one farm—once during the year.

In 1944 two cows in milk in the Borough were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. One cow was from an Accredited Milk producer-retailer's farm, and the other from a farm of a producer retailer of non-graded milk. Milk from both farms was sold direct to the public without heat treatment. From records supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries the cows at the latter farm were only examined once during the next ten months after the diseased cow had been found. This state of affairs cannot be regarded as satisfactory. A matter of great interest and concern was that during the year the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries obtained powers to take from the local authority the supervision of the milk supply (except control over local retailers).

#### **Special Designated Milks.—Licences issued included :—**

Producers of Accredited Milk	5	Pasteurisers of milk ..	5
Producer of Tuberculin Tested milk .. .. ..	1	Dealers in Pasteurised milk (Supplementary)	1

#### **Accredited Milk Samples.**

Bacteriological examinations .. .. .. ..	46
(Produced in Grimsby Borough 38. Produced in Lindsey, 8)	
No. satisfactory (Grimsby 29, Lindsey 4) .. ..	33
No. failed Methylene Blue Test (Grimsby 9, Lindsey 4) ..	13
No. containing B. Coli in 0·01 ml. (Lindsey 2) .. ..	2
Biological examinations all satisfactory .. ..	32
(Grimsby 27, Lindsey 5)	

One producer of accredited milk in the Borough was granted a licence to produce Tuberculin Tested Milk during 1944.

#### **Tuberculin Tested Milk.**

Bacteriological examinations (Grimsby 4, Lindsey 7) ..	11
No. of satisfactory samples (Grimsby 3, Lindsey 3) ..	6
No. failed Methylene Blue Tests (Grimsby 1, Lindsey 3) ..	4
No. containing B. Coli in 0·01 ml. in more than one tube (Lindsey 4) .. ..	4
No. of biological tests—all satisfactory (Grimsby 5, Lindsey 4) .. ..	9

During the last quarter of the year reports were made to the Grimsby Town Council relating to Tuberculin Tested Milk (produced in Lindsey) supplied to the Scarthoe Road Infirmary by a local dealer which did not comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order. In December, 1944, the Grimsby Town Council decided not to grant another licence for 1945, and at the end of the year further action was pending.

### Pasteurised Milk.

No. of samples for bacteriological examination ..	65
(Pasteurised in Grimsby 52)	
(Pasteurised in Grimsby R.D.C. 13)	
No. of samples satisfactory (Grimsby 48, Grimsby R.D.C. 7) .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	55
No. of samples containing more than 100,000 bacteria per ml. (Grimsby 3, Grimsby R.D.C. 2) .. ..	5
No. of samples failed Phosphatase Test (Grimsby 2, Grimsby R.D.C. 3) .. .. .. .. ..	5
No. of samples containing B. Coli in 0·01 ml. (Grimsby 2, Grimsby R.D.C. 1) .. .. .. .. ..	3
No. of Biological tests (all satisfactory Grimsby 12, Grimsby R.D.C. 3) .. .. .. .. ..	15

One Pasteuriser in the Borough discarded the "Holder" method of pasteurisation and installed a "Short Time High Temperature" plant and samples taken after the installation were satisfactory.

Samples taken throughout the year from two pasteurisers were satisfactory. One of these firms had previously appeared before the Council during 1943 to show cause why their licence to pasteurise milk should not be revoked. Another pasteuriser in the Borough moved to larger and much improved premises in 1944.

Members of the Sanitary Sub-Committee interviewed a pasteuriser from the Grimsby Rural District regarding unsatisfactory samples of milk taken in the Borough. He ascribed his failure to satisfy the terms of the licence to unsatisfactory and insufficient labour and difficulty and long delay in securing the replacement of a steam boiler. The Committee warned him that should further samples be unsatisfactory official measures would be taken to revoke his licence.

**Meat and Food Inspection. Slaughterhouses.** The war time arrangements of the Ministry of Food for the slaughtering of animals and distribution of meat contained as in previous years with Grimsby as the centre for a large area of North Lincolnshire. To ensure inspection of 21,003 carcases and organs, inspectors again worked during evenings and weekends in the slaughterhouses, which were totally inadequate for the number of animals slaughtered.

Details relating to diseased conditions found during food inspection at slaughterhouses are set out below :—

**Tuberculosis.** The complete carcases and organs of 2 bulls, 16 bullocks, 7 heifers, 49 cows, 6 pigs and 6 calves were condemned because of generalised tuberculosis.

46 bulls, 627 bullocks, 193 heifers, 417 cows, 26 pigs, 38 calves and 1 sheep were found to be affected with tuberculosis in varying degrees and condemnations were made as required by Memorandum 62 Foods. Total weight of tuberculous meat—55 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs.

42·7% of the cows slaughtered (which had given milk at some time in their lives) were found to be affected with tuberculosis in some part of the carcase or organs.

Another interesting fact is the finding of tuberculosis in a sheep, a very rare occurrence. The findings of the inspector were confirmed by laboratory tests made by the Area Pathologist.

**Other Diseases.** The complete carcases and organs of 4 bullocks, 2 heifers, 8 cows, 23 sheep, 12 pigs and 8 calves were condemned.

33 bulls, 949 bullocks, 197 heifers, 373 cows, 1,614 sheep, 122 pigs, and 30 calves were found to be affected with diseases, often in localised forms.

Weight—20 tons 11 cwts. 3 qtrs. 5 lbs.

**Meat Depots.** Many consignments of imported and home killed meat from other parts of the County were inspected at the Brighousegate Meat Depot and surplus ships stores at the Victor Street Cold Stores resulting in the following condemnations :—

25 carcases of mutton (24 imported, 1 home killed), 4 pigs carcases (home killed), 1 bullock's carcase (home killed), 1 barrel imported salt beef, 6 tubs imported pigs feet, 138 lbs. imported tripe, 2,755 lbs. imported veal, 88 lbs. imported mutton, 857 lbs. imported pork, 1,971 lbs. imported beef, 66 lbs. home killed mutten, 628 lbs. beasts offals, 7 pigs offals, 2,418 lbs. home killed beef (including over 10 cwts. from Scunthorpe). Weight 5 tons 15 cwts. 2 qtrs. 3 lbs.

Caseous lymphadenitis (a disease chiefly affecting sheep in other countries) was found in 12 carcases of mutton in a cargo from the United States of America.

The amount of food inspected from ships stores (chiefly from "lease lend" sources) increased considerably during the year.

Again in 1944, bacon pigs were examined for householders. Most owners were willing to destroy diseased organs on the advice of inspectors, but a few persons perversely insisted on using diseased meat after lesions of disease had been shown to them. The usual action under the Food and Drugs Act could not be taken as the meat was not for sale. Bacon pigs are now inspected on request.

Other unfit food included :—185 beast's tripe, 264 sheep's paunches, 63 lbs. sausages, 587 lbs. bacon and ham, 144 eggs, 2 rabbits, 6 chickens,

7 geese, 12,676 lbs. fish, 300 lbs. cheese, 36½ lbs. butter, 17½ lbs. margarine, 2 lbs. suet, 20 lbs. tea, 3 bags cocoa, 472 loaves bread, 8 cakes, 2 Christmas puddings, 4,014 lbs. biscuits, 175 lbs. fruit, 15 cwts. rice, 626 lbs. lentils, 2,906 tins of meat, fish, milk and vegetables, 87 jars of jams, 36 packets dried milk, 100 lbs. soya flour, 148 lbs. semolina, 17 packets breakfast cereals, ¾ lb. yeast, 20 jars meat and fish paste, 23 jars sauce and pickles, 1 tin mustard, 1 tin treacle, 1 packet dried eggs, 1 jar peanut butter, 23 lbs. sweets and chocolate, 510 lbs. custard powder. Weight 14 tons 5 cwts.

Total weight of all diseased and unsound food condemned by inspectors—95 tons 13 cwts. 3 qtrs. 13 lbs.

All unsound and diseased meat was collected and despatched for conversion into meal and bone meal to a factory in Glanford Brigg Rural District. Whenever possible other damaged and unsound (not diseased) food was used for feeding animals, after safeguards had been made to prevent it being used for human food.

The Chief Inspector gave evidence in a case taken by the Ministry of Food when a householder was fined for wasting food.

**Food and Drugs Act.** 166 samples (13 official, 153 unofficial) were taken for analysis, 5 were broken in transit and 3 were found to be unsatisfactory (1·8%).

The genuine samples were:—Ale 2, anti-gas ointment 1, apple juice 1, arrowroot 2, baking powder 3, barley 1, batter flour 1, bay rum and catharides 1, bicarbonate of soda 1, biscuits (diabetic) 1, boracic powder 2, bread 2, black currant syrup 1, butter 2, camphorated oil 2, cascara sagrada 2, castor oil 1, cheese 1, citrate of magnesia 1, cider 1, cocoa 2, cod liver oil emulsion 1, cod liver oil 2, coffee 2, cream of tartar 2, fish cakes 2, friars balsam 2, glauber salts 1, gelatine 2, glycerine 2, glycerine, lemon and honey 1, glycerine of thymol 2, gravy salt 1, ground ginger 1, hazlett 1, halibut liver oil capsules 2, hydrogen peroxide 2, jam 2, liquorformic aldehyde 1, lard 2, lemon squash 2, lemon cheese 1, lime juice cordial 1, lysol 1, margarine 2, marmalade 1, milk 31, milk (condensed) 2, milk (dried) 7, meat extract 1, meat pie 1, mince-meat 1, mustard 1, national rose hip syrup 2, national flour 2, orange squash 2, olive oil 2, parsley (dried) 1, pepper 2, peanut butter 1, pea flour 2, piccalilli 1, polony 1, potted beef 1, prunes 2, raspberry vinegar 1, raisins 1, saccharine tablets 2, sausages 4, sedlitz powders 2, self raising flour 3, semolina 2, sherbet 2, slippery elm food 1, stout 1, spirits of sal volatile 2, sweetening tablets 1, soya flour 2, sultanas 2, vinegar 2, tincture of iodine 2.

Following complaints by parents that children after eating certain sherbet were troubled with diarrhoea, samples of the sherbet were examined. The Public Analyst reported that the sherbet would act as an aperient or laxative if taken in excess of half an ounce. Dr. Vine decided that it would not be harmful to children if the directions on the container were observed.

The three unsatisfactory samples were :—Glauber Salts B.P. (Official). The salts sold were pure dehydrated sodium sulphate and as such did not comply with the specification of the British Pharmacopoeia. The vendor bought the salts prepacked and the Town Council decided that the facts should be notified to the sampling officer at Sheffield where the drug was prepared and packed so that action could be taken against the producer.

Sulphur Ointment B.P. (Official and informal samples). The informal sample contained 44% excess of sulphur and the formal sample 26% deficient in sulphur. The analyst reported that the variations were caused by imperfect mixing, and the vendor of both samples was warned that legal proceedings would be taken should there be a further offence.

**Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.** One tin of full cream unsweetened milk and one tin of full cream sweetened milk after examination were found to be genuine.

**Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.** Five samples of full cream dried milk and two samples of half cream dried milk were examined and found to comply with the regulations. It was necessary to warn a local druggist who was found selling small amounts of dried milk loose without giving the required particulars. Follow-up inspections were made and further offences were not reported.

**Public Health Preservatives, Etc., in Food Regulations.** 115 samples of food were examined and complied with the regulations.

**Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water, Food and Drugs.** Capt. J. A. Foster, F.R.I.C., F.C.S., 23 Chapel Lane, Hull, made chemical analyses.

Bacteriological examinations and biological tests were carried out at the Grimsby and District Hospital Pathological Laboratory under the direction of Dr. Frank Hampson.

## SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The incidence of notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) was as shewn below. Non-civilians are excluded from this table.

Disease.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Scarlet fever .. ..	153	121	1
Diphtheria .. ..	150	150	2
Typhoid fever .. ..	1	1	—
Acute Pneumonia (primary or influenzal) .. ..	23	9	43 (all forms)
Cerebro-spinal fever .. ..	8	7	2
Acute poliomyelitis .. ..	2	2	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum .. ..	13	2	—
Puerperal pyrexia .. ..	12	3	—
Erysipelas .. ..	20	7	—
Chicken pox .. ..	443	1	—
Measles .. ..	99	3	—
Whooping cough .. ..	270	6	2
Dysentery .. ..	1	1	—
Malaria (contracted abroad)	2	—	—

No notifications were received in regard to small-pox, cholera, typhus fever, or plague.

Table 1 on page 69 gives an analysis of the total notified cases under various age groups and in Wards.

Table 4 on page 72 gives a comparison of the death-rates and case rates for certain infectious diseases.

**Scarlet Fever.** One hundred and fifty-three notifications relating to civilians and four concerning non-civilians were received, compared with 206 in 1943. The attack rate was 2·00 per thousand of the population; for England and Wales it was 2·40. One hundred and twenty-one cases (79 per cent.) were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. One death was attributed to the disease in a boy aged 4 years, but further complications in this case were miliary tuberculosis and tuberculosis of the tarsal bones.

**Diphtheria.** There were 150 notifications of diphtheria (also four among non-civilians), against a total of 167 in 1943. The attack rate was 1·96 per thousand of the population, compared with 0·58 for England and Wales. All the cases notified were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

Two deaths occurred giving a death rate of 0·02 which is the same as for England and Wales.

The provision of antitoxin free to general practitioners in necessitous cases still continues.

**Diphtheria Immunisation.**—During the year 648 school children and 739 pre-school children were immunised by the medical staff of the department, using material supplied by the Ministry of Health. It is estimated that 64 per cent. of children under fifteen have been immunised.

**Enteric Fever.** One case of typhoid fever was notified. The patient, a boy aged 11 years, recovered after treatment on the Corporation Hospital. The attack rate was 0·01., which is the same as for England and Wales.

**Pneumonia.**—23 notifications were received—19 of primary pneumonia and 4 of influenzal pneumonia—giving an attack rate of 0·30 as against 0·97 for England and Wales. There were in addition two notifications relating to non-civilians. Nine cases were treated in hospital, two being admitted to Scartho Road Infirmary, one to the Grimsby and District General Hospital, and the remainder to the Corporation Hospital.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**—Eight cases relating to civilians were notified ranging in ages from 4 months to 46 years, seven of which were admitted to hospital for treatment. The attack rate was 0·10 compared with 0·05 for England and Wales. One non-civilian case was also notified and treated in hospital. Two deaths of Borough residents were certified as due to this disease.

**Acute Poliomyelitis.**—Two notifications of this disease were received. The patients were boys aged 2 and 5 years respectively, and were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.**—There were notified 12 cases of puerperal pyrexia, giving a case rate of 6·71 per thousand total births (live and still); for England and Wales it was 10·34.

When a case is nursed at home the services of a district nurse are offered by the local authority, but 3 of the cases notified were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment. It is very desirable as a general rule that those in whom pyrexia is due to sepsis should be admitted to hospital at an early stage.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—Thirteen cases of this disease were reported, two of which were treated in the Corporation Hospital. The services of a nurse from the District Nursing Association are offered by the local authority in all cases nursed at home.

**Erysipelas.**—Twenty cases were notified, also 2 concerning non-civilians. Nine of these, including the non-civilians, were treated in the Corporation Hospital. The attack rate was 0·26; for England and Wales it was 0·29.

**Dysentery.**—Three cases were notified, two being non-civilians. All were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

**Malaria.**—We received two notifications relating to men, aged 18 and 28, the disease having been contracted abroad, and both were treated at their homes.

**Chicken Pox.**—443 notifications relating to civilians and 6 concerning non-civilians were received (303 in 1943). Six cases (5 non-civilians) were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

**Measles.**—The incidence of measles declined steadily following a sharp epidemic the previous year. 100 notifications, including one non-civilian, were received as against 640 in 1943. The attack rate was 1·30 as compared with 4·16 for England and Wales. Four cases were removed to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

No deaths were recorded from this disease.

**Whooping Cough.**—270 notifications were received as against 305 in 1943. The attack rate was 3·54 compared with 2·49 for England and Wales. Six cases were admitted to the Corporation Hospital for treatment.

Two deaths occurred from whooping cough, giving a death rate of 0·02 as compared with 0·03 for England and Wales.

**Influenza.**—Influenza is not a notifiable disease unless complicated by pneumonia. One death was attributed to this disease (15 in 1943), giving a death rate of 0·01 compared with 0·12 for England and Wales.

**Small Pox.**—There were no cases of small pox or suspected small-pox in Grimsby during the year.

**Vaccination.**—Of the 1,526 infants whose births were reported by the local Registrar to the Vaccination Officer 320 were successfully vaccinated, equal to 21 per cent.

No vaccinations were performed under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

**Venereal Diseases.**—401 Borough residents attended for the first time during the year at the Queen Street Clinic. The classification of these cases was as follows:—

Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Syphilis .. ..	16	43	59
Soft Chancre ..	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa ..	37	75	112
Other than venereal	101	129	230
	154	247	401

By arrangement the clinic treats cases from part of the Lindsey County Council and also deals with diagnosis and continued treatment of Service personnel in the district.

Including Borough residents, a total of 1215 new patients (800 men and 415 women and children) attended for the first time during the year.

Number of attendances made by all patients were as follows :—

	Borough Residents	Other Areas.	Total.
Males ..	2149	2479	4628
Females ..	4012	605	4617
	6161	3084	9245

97 patients defaulted during the year. Of these 39 completed treatment but failed to complete tests of cure.

The number of defaulters is 19 less than last year and in the low number (37) of women included in the above total, 19 had completed treatment. The continuity of attendance of women is again largely due to the energetic " follow up " work done by the Clinic Nursing Sister.

In the treatment of syphilis 2,606 doses of approved arsenobenzine compounds were administered, also 1,119 other arsenical and 4,138 bismuth injections.

Penicillin for treatment of merchant seamen suffering from gonorrhœa, who were found to be sulphonamide-resistant, was authorised by the Ministry of Health and was used with great success in these cases from October onwards.

5,222 specimens from patients attending the clinic were sent to the approved V.D. Laboratory for examination.

V.D. LABORATORY.—By arrangement, the laboratory deals with specimens sent in from hospitals, by general practitioners from Grimsby, Lindsey, City of Lincoln and Holland districts, also from certain Service hospitals, etc.

11,678 specimens from the Grimsby district were included in the total of 31,111 specimens examined, an increase of 4,766 on the total of the previous year.

Until the vacancy, existing since December, 1943, was filled by Mr. F. G. Radford on 4th September, the laboratory was without the services of a laboratory technician.

Despite this handicap the efficient standard of laboratory and clinic work has been maintained throughout an exceptionally busy year.

Regulation 33B.—Contacts notified during the year numbered 105 (1 male and 104 females). Forty-one of these contacts were found, of whom 40 were examined at the Treatment Centre, and 5 were the subject of two or more notifications. The latter five persons were served with, and examined after the service of, Form 2.

Twenty notifications on Form 1 were transferred to other areas, and 39 could not be traced owing to insufficient information.

It has again been found that the Regulation has been satisfactory in bringing cases for treatment on the first intimation, and of the contacts traced only one failed to attend for examination, though a few have had to be encouraged on more than one occasion.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in tracing many of the persons notified through insufficient description. It is suggested that special practitioners might be encouraged to obtain more detailed information when the name and address of the suspected source of disease is not given.

The whole-time nurse employed at the Grimsby Treatment Centre acts as almoner-social worker.

**Corporation Hospital.**—I am indebted to the Matron, Miss E. D. Mackenzie, R.R.C., for the following report of the isolation side of this hospital :—

**SCARLET FEVER.**—125 cases, including four non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and 45, including eleven non-civilians, from outside areas, a total of 170. The average stay in hospital was 31 days as compared with 41 in 1943. One death occurred of a boy aged 4 years. Complications were :—Chicken pox 1, nephritis 2, otitis media 5, quinsy 1, endocarditis 2 and adenitis 7.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—154 cases, including four non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and 31, including eleven non-civilians, from outside areas, a total of 165. Three deaths occurred, two of which were Grimsby residents. This gives a case mortality of 1·6 as compared with 4·1 in 1943. The average stay in hospital was 39 days. Complications were :—Palatal paresis 3, serum rash 2, scarlet fever 2, impetigo 1, bradycardia 1, eczema of face 1, and furunculosis 1.

**PUERPERAL CASES.**—Eleven cases were admitted, two of which were Grimsby residents. The average stay in hospital was 31 days.

**ERYSIPelas.**—Nine cases, including two non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and four (one non-civilian) from outside areas. The average stay in hospital was 18 days.

**MEASLES.**—Four cases, including one non-civilian, were admitted from the Borough ; and 48 (45 non-civilians) from outside areas. The average stay in hospital was 13 days. Complications were :—Laryngitis 1, and bronchitis 1.

**CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.**—Seven cases, including one non-civilian, were admitted from the Borough ; and six from outside areas. Three deaths occurred, one of which was a Grimsby resident. The average stay in hospital was 20 days.

**PNEUMONIA.**—Eight cases, including two non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough, and 3 from outside areas. The average stay in hospital was 27 days, and one death occurred of a Grimsby resident.

**CHICKEN-POX.**—Six cases, including five non-civilians, were admitted from the Borough ; and fourteen (13 non-civilians) from outside areas. The average stay in hospital was 19 days.

**POLIOMYELITIS.**—Five cases were admitted, two of which were from the Borough. The average stay in hospital was 78 days. One death occurred of a non-Grimsby resident.

**WHOOPING COUGH.**—Twelve cases were admitted, six of which were from the Borough. The average stay in hospital was 31 days. Complications were :—Broncho-pneumonia 5 and marasmus 1.

Other diseases admitted were :—*Borough* : Diphtheria contacts 16, Vincent's angina 1, diarrhoea and enteritis 2, tonsillitis 9, coryza 1, meningitis (not C.S.M.) 1, rubella 1, mumps 6, pemphigus 1, bronchitis 1, glandular fever 1, dysentery 1, tetanus 1, erysipelas contacts 2, Pink's disease 1, subarachnoid haemorrhage 1, N.A.D. 6 and miscellaneous diseases 14. *Outside the Borough* : Dysentery 7, tonsillitis 11, septic abortion 7, mumps 1, Vincent's angina 1, bronchitis 3, streptococcal throat 2, ophthalmia neonatorum 1, impetigo 2, cerebral abscess 2, mastitis 1, migraine 1, N.A.D. 2 and miscellaneous diseases 10. *Non-civilians* : Diphtheria contacts 2, Vincent's angina 1, tonsillitis 5, mumps 24, dysentery 4, catarrhal jaundice 2, scarlet fever contacts 2, influenza 3, dermatitis 2, streptococcal throat 1, otitis media 1, cervical adenitis 1, and miscellaneous diseases 9.

**Cancer.**—The number of deaths in Grimsby due to cancer was 157, giving a death-rate of 2.06 per thousand of the population compared with 1.89 for England and Wales.

The Radiotherapy Centre for the treatment of cancer at the Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital continues to perform valuable services under the direction of Dr. James Z. Walker, Medical Director to the Lincolnshire Joint Cancer Committee. Dr. Walker is based on Scunthorpe and visits the constituent authorities, together with such hospitals as are in the scheme, and cases are admitted to Scunthorpe on his recommendation.

In addition to the treatment of cancer the services of the officers and equipment of the Joint Committee have been freely used for the treatment of non-cancerous cases susceptible of improvement or cure by radio-therapy, and thus much suffering and disfigurement has been relieved.

Statistical results of treatment at the Centre will not be available until an adequate number of years have passed as it is typical of this disease that recurrences develop sometimes after several years of freedom from symptoms.

As with tuberculosis so with cancer it is essential that early treatment should be obtained in order that every chance of cure is available. Research work on cancer still goes on and it is hoped that some time in the future a specific agent to combat the disease will be found and thus avoid the mutilating surgical work which delay in seeking treatment renders necessary.

For the year 31st December, 1944, the number of Grimsby residents treated at the Scunthorpe Treatment Centre was 76 in-patients (26 males and 50 females) and 43 out-patients (22 males and 21 females), a total of 119 patients.

At the Grimsby and District General Hospital, which is an approved hospital under the joint scheme, the number of Borough residents who received in-patient treatment was 73 (44 males and 29 females), while out-patient treatment was given to 222 cases (107 males and 115 females), a total of 295 patients.

**Prevention of Blindness.**—No action was taken by the Health Department under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1943, in regard to the prevention of blindness, as none was considered necessary.

The welfare of the blind is delegated by the Council to the Grimsby Society for the Blind, and at the end of the year the number of blind persons in the Borough was 128, comprising 67 males and 61 females.

During the year the Society's Ophthalmic Surgeon (Dr. W. Gordon Davidson) made 10 examinations, as a result of which 7 persons were certified as blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

I am indebted to Dr. J. Glen, Tuberculosis Officer, for the following report :—

In April, 1944, the Tuberculosis Dispensary removed from Burgess Street to adapted premises at Abbey Villa, Abbey Road, Grimsby. The new premises are a considerable improvement, although the building inevitably suffers through being adapted rather than being built for the purpose of a Dispensary. The chief defects are restricted dressing-room accommodation and the difficulty of heating such large premises with so many rooms in the winter months.

Facilities for the X-raying of cases and for the holding of Artificial Pneumothorax and Sunlight Clinics are much better. Increased pressure of work has made it necessary for an additional X-ray session to be held once weekly for sanatorium patients only, and this has meant the part-time employment of a nurse. It is anticipated that extra clerical help will be required, and it is hoped that the person appointed will be able to share the duties between the Dispensary and the Tuberculosis Wards at the Corporation Hospital. I would like to see these duties carried out by a trained ex-patient.

TABLE SHEWING NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1944 FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1
5—10	5	1	4	4	—	—	3	—
10—15	5	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
15—20	7	15	—	1	2	2	—	—
20—25	6	12	1	1	2	4	—	1
25—35	15	13	2	1	3	6	—	—
35—45	12	6	1	1	5	2	—	—
45—55	13	2	—	1	9	2	—	—
55—65	7	1	—	—	6	—	—	—
65 and upwards	3	2	—	—	4	3	—	—
Totals . . .	73	56	12	12	31	19	4	2

TOTAL NEW CASES .. 153

TOTAL DEATHS .. 56

Death Rate per 1,000 of Population

Pulmonary .. 0·66

.. .. .. Non-Pulmonary .. 0·07

.. .. .. All Forms .. 0·73

Included in the deaths was 1 case that had not been previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis. The proportion of non-notified deaths therefore is 1·8, as compared with 5·6 per cent. in 1943.

The number of primary notifications received per 1,000 of the population, and the ratio of non-notified deaths for the past few years, are as follows :—

Year.	Total primary notifications.	Notifications per thousand of population.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.	Ratio of non-notified Deaths.	
				Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary
1937	156	1·68	8%	8·0%	—
1938	154	1·66	7%	2·9%	4·3%
1939	135	1·49	9%	4·5%	4·5%
1940	116	1·40	9·2%	2·6%	6·6%
1941	127	1·61	4·6%	3·0%	1·6%
1942	147	1·91	6·5%	4·9%	1·6%
1943	138	1·80	5·6%	4·2%	1·4%
1944	153	2·00	18%	18%	—

The following Table is a general analysis of the work done through the Tuberculosis Dispensary, during 1944 :—

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	52	41	5	2	4	2	6	5	56	43	11	7	117	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	6	7	28	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	152	192	46	53	443	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	2	5	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	2	13	
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	263	66	91	506	

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL	
	ADULTS		CHILDREN		ADULTS		CHILDREN		ADULTS		CHILDREN			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as : (a) Recovered 1 — — — — 1 — — — — 2 — — — — 2 (b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) — — — — — — — — — — 272 496 154 178 1100														
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st :— (a) Definitely tuberculous 212 198 27 14 25 30 33 31 237 228 60 45 570 (b) Diagnosis not completed .. — — — — — — — — 15 11 9 11 46														

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st 1944 686
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years .. 19
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" 34
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) .. 60
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 6904
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December .. .. .. .. .. Nil
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—  
 (a) Personal .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 89  
 (b) Other .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2095
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) .. .. .. .. .. .. 484
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes .. .. .. .. .. .. 817

## 10. Number of :—

(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined :—

Positive .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	273
Negative .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	567

(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	5229
---	------

11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register and included in A (a) and A (b) above .. .. .. Nil

12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1944 .. .. .. .. 180

During the year 1,809 individual persons attended the Dispensary, making a total of 6,904 attendances, and the following table gives a comparison with previous years :—

Year.	Total number of persons who attended.	Number of new Cases.	Total Attendances.
1937	1341	691	7,171
1938	1339	588	7,675
1939	1314	614	6,699
1940	1256	473	5,287
1941	1244	671	5,798
1942	1395	905	6,116
1943	1443	936	6,473
1944	1809	1126	6,904

## APPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT.

During the year under review 153 cases were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, as suffering from tuberculosis (all forms). It is pleasing to record that with the exception of one Service case who did not return to Grimsby after being Boarded, each of these cases attended the Dispensary.

## CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

(a) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

During 1944 applications were received from 113 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, including 13 which were discovered in the examination of contacts. In the previous year there were 105 new cases diagnosed as suffering from this form of tuberculosis.

The following is the classification of the new cases at the end of the year, together with a comparison of figures for previous years :—

	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.	1940.
(1) T.B. Minus (Sputum negative or absent)	75	76	58	44	50
(2) T.B. Plus 1 (Positive early case)	3	2	—	2	6
(3) T.B. Plus 2 (Positive intermediate case)	20	17	22	18	5
(4) T.B. Plus 3 (Positive advanced case)	15	10	15	17	14

(b) *Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

There were 17 cases diagnosed as suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, as compared with 16 in 1943.

The following table gives a comparison with previous years :—

Year.	Bones.	Abdomen.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
1937	5	4	13	10	32
1938	13	5	9	18	45
1939	6	3	8	17	34
1940	5	—	6	2	13
1941	4	3	10	9	26
1942	7	2	6	8	23
1943	5	—	7	4	16
1944	3	—	9	5	17

CONTACTS.—During the year 519 contacts were examined, a number which shows a large increase on the previous year when the total was 370. Of equal importance is the fact that 13 cases were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, as compared with 13 pulmonary and one non-pulmonary case in 1943.

The reason for the heavy increase in the number of female contacts examined is due to the fact that an attempt was made to examine the employees of a firm from which a few new primary cases of lung tuberculosis had been notified. As a result of this survey two unsuspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were found. This type of work is very costly in time, and although it is definitely worth while continuation of expansion of it is not possible with the present medical staff, but an effort should be made in the future to carry out a systematic examination, including X-ray, of all factory workers, especially where an unduly high incidence of tuberculosis is present or is likely to be present.

Every effort is made to ensure that members in the family where a case of tuberculosis has been notified are brought to the Dispensary for examination, and the number of contacts found during 1944 to be tuberculous again emphasises the importance of the systematic examination of these persons.

**HOME VISITS.**—The number of home visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officer was 484, of which 89 were in consultation with the patient's private doctor, as compared with 364 and 117 in 1943. The number of personal consultations is lower, the reason being that it is considered more satisfactory that the patient should be examined at the Dispensary where there are facilities for an X-ray to be taken, rather than visiting at home.

**MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.**—The arrangements which already covered cases of tuberculosis accepted as attributable to or aggravated by service in the present war were extended during 1944 to persons eligible for compensation under the provisions of the War Pensions (Mercantile Marine) Scheme and the comparable schemes for Naval Auxiliary Personnel and Coastguards where tuberculosis is accepted as the direct result of a war injury, war risk injury or detention. This extension also applies to war disabled civilians who are eligible for compensation under the provisions of the Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme where tuberculosis is accepted as a direct result of a war injury or war service injury.

The number of accepted cases of the Ministry of Pensions is increasing steadily. The local authority is anxious to see that these cases are taken over as quickly as possible and necessary institutional or other treatment prescribed without delay on their discharge from the Services.

At the end of 1944 there were 74 tuberculous persons for whom disability pensions had been granted on the Tuberculosis Notification Register, as compared with 55 in December, 1943. Twenty-seven of these cases received institutional treatment in the Corporation Hospital during the year.

**LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.**—During the course of the year 840 specimens were examined in the Council's laboratories for the presence of tubercle bacilli, as compared with 767 in 1943. The existing facilities for laboratory examinations have been found to be far from satisfactory, and it is hoped that a scheme can be put into operation for more extensive and more accurate pathological investigation.

**ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.**—This treatment was greatly interrupted during 1944 when the attendances numbered 1,017. This was mainly due to the change of Dispensary premises and the fact that the existing lamp had been in service many years and was entirely unsuitable for the new building. In this connection I wish to record my grateful thanks to the Grimsby Tuberculosis Care Committee in providing a modern Clinic Mercury Vapour Lamp for the benefit of cases.

**ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX CLINIC.**—During 1944 patients made a total of 1,719 attendances (1,327 Grimsby and 392 Lindsey County Council) at this clinic which is held weekly in the Tuberculosis Dispensary. The total number of attendances in 1943 was 1,229.

**X-RAY WORK.**—This branch of the service continues to increase yearly. During 1944, 5,229 Grimsby and 306 Lindsey County Council cases were X-rayed and reported upon. At the request of the American Red Cross in Great Britain examinations have been conducted on 15 of their personnel. The total number of examinations carried out during 1943 was 4,301.

The following table shows an analysis of the work done on Grimsby cases in this department :—

	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Screening :— Pulmonary	1470	2015	211	225	3921
Films :— Pulmonary	570	596	70	72	1308
Totals	2040	2611	281	297	5229

It is very gratifying to find so many cases referred to the Dispensary for investigation under the National Service Acts, 1939—1941 by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. These are persons of both sexes who show suspicious physical signs, or who give a doubtful history at their medical examination for the Armed Forces, etc.

DENTAL WORK.—The following is a brief report on cases referred to the Senior Dental Officer from the Dispensary during 1944 :—

No. of patients referred for inspection .. .. ..	2
No. of attendances made at the clinic for treatment ..	4

#### Treatment :—

Fillings .. .. .. ..	1
Extractions .. .. .. ..	5
Administrations of local anaesthetics for extractions ..	5
Miscellaneous treatments .. .. .. ..	2

#### MEMO. 266/T.

Whilst welcoming the new arrangements it came as rather a surprise to find that no provision had been made to assist the "chronics," which is generally acknowledged to be a great mistake as it places on the Tuberculosis Officer the onus of refusing help to a case and thereby telling him quite plainly he is in any case unlikely to recover from the disease within a reasonable time or unlikely to recover at all.

In order that the chronic type of patient should not be penalised the Grimsby Town Council has agreed to give them the same consideration as those outlined in the memorandum. When the time comes for Government audit, money which has been expended to aid the chronic cases will be covered by local rates if not passed for full reimbursement by the audit.

In my opinion the scale of allowances is insufficient and in many instances compares unfavourably with those administered by Public Assistance Committees who have adopted new scales similar to those of Assistance Boards,

During 1944 payment was made to 162 cases under the following headings :—

Maintenance Allowances .. .. ..	119
Maintenance and Discretionary Allowances .. ..	24
Discretionary and Special Payments .. ..	—
Special Payments .. .. ..	19
	162

Of this figure 76 cases, through various circumstances, ceased receiving aid by the end of the year.

In this Borough the Ministry of Labour has appointed a Rehabilitation Officer to deal with the training and placing of tuberculous persons in suitable employment and the local authority find it unnecessary to sponsor a separate scheme. All that has been required is co-operation between the Ministry of Labour and myself. My thanks are due to the Rehabilitation Officer for the help and interest he has taken in the patients referred to him. Through this channel 6 tuberculous persons were sent for training and re-settlement, 1 bricklayer, 1 draughtsman, 3 electricians and 1 motor mechanic, while in a number of instances employment has been found locally for other cases.

This area presents considerable difficulty with regard to rehabilitation because employment here is very largely connected in some way with the production of food and its by-products. Although the patient is rendered non-infectious it seems to me bad policy that cases of tuberculosis should be in any way connected with this industry. The retraining of patients on a large scale is unlikely to be of any great benefit to this town as after training there is little likelihood of persons finding employment in the trade which they have learnt, and most cases are unwilling to remove permanently from the district. Our policy, therefore, has been wherever possible to obtain employment for these cases, using past experience so long as it does not involve them in the food trade. The class of patient who is particularly difficult to deal with is the middle-aged stabilised chronic who is probably fit for at least part-time work and who has been connected with the fishing industry, as these men can find no employment and are unsuitable for retraining for another occupation.

### CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

As foreshadowed in the report for 1943 the accommodation in this hospital has been increased by the addition of 17 pulmonary female beds, the total bed accommodation now being 115. During the summer months the accommodation is supplemented by the use of five open-air shelters. It is anticipated that four additional beds or cots will be available soon on the children's ward. The heavy pressure on bed accommodation has been maintained throughout the year, and this has been partly due to the number of Service cases returned to the Borough after being Medically Boarded. Every effort is made to give priority in institutional treatment to Service patients. Even so, no civilian

case has had to wait an unduly long time before being offered accommodation. Latest methods of treatment are available, including major chest surgery. The non-pulmonary cases are under the supervision of an orthopaedic surgeon, who follows-up his treatment on their discharge from sanatorium at the out-patient department at the General Hospital.

The increase in the amount of chest surgery performed at this hospital has been maintained during the year. These facilities are available for both Grimsby and Lindsey County Council patients. In this connection we are again mainly indebted to Mr. E. C. Wynne-Edwards, F.R.C.S., who very kindly undertakes the major operations. It will be seen that this arrangement is of great advantage to cases of both authorities.

A total of 104 operations were carried out during 1944, consisting of special chest and general operations. Mr. Wynne-Edwards performed operations on 91 cases (41 Grimsby and 50 Lindsey County Council cases).

The increase in major thoracic surgery makes it even more essential than before for a modern X-ray plant to be installed in the Sanatorium. It is hoped that some action in this matter can be taken in the very near future.

The following tables give particulars of admissions, discharges, etc., of persons treated at the Corporation Hospital during the past few years.

	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
<i>Admissions :—</i>					
(a) Definite cases	116	114	140	140	149
(b) Observation cases	29	30	30	26	49
Total admissions	<u>145</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>198</u>
<i>Discharges :—</i>					
(a) Definite cases	88	81	119	87	110
(b) Observation cases	29	29	28	24	59
Total discharges	<u>117</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>169</u>
<i>Deaths :—</i>					
(a) Definite cases	37	35	23	35	33
(b) Observation cases	2	2	1	1	1
Total deaths	<u>39</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>34</u>

The following cases have been admitted to the Tuberculosis Wards during recent years on behalf of outside authorities :—

	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
Adult Males .. ..	62	54	54	58	56
Adult Females .. ..	4	11	17	25	38
Children .. ..	2	6	3	3	12
Total admitted .. ..	<u>68</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>106</u>

The total number of cases admitted to this section of the Corporation Hospital during 1944 was 304, as compared with 252 in 1943.

	Grimsby cases.		Outside cases.	
	Patient days.	Bed case days.	Patient days.	Bed case days.
1938 ..	31,466	22,113	5,974	4,244
	(Average daily number cases whole institution)		..	102·1)
1939 ..	28,645	21,143	6,203	4,065
	(Average daily number cases whole institution)		..	94·5)
1940 ..	25,564	17,193	8,318	6,009
	(Average daily number cases whole institution)		..	91·1)
1941 ..	24,229	15,763	10,813	7,468
	(Average daily number cases whole institution)		..	94·5)
1942 ..	25,782	20,528	9,738	6,960
	(Average daily number cases whole institution)		..	97·6)
1943 ..	24,844	18,415	10,228	6,816
	(Average daily number cases whole institution)		..	96)
1944 ..	30,036	21,420	11,951	8,093
	(Average daily number cases whole institution)		..	114 6)

A handicraft scheme of diversional and occupational therapy was initiated on the tuberculosis wards during the year under the part-time supervision of a teacher. The patients have shown great interest in the work and the quality of the goods made is very high. Difficulty has been experienced in purchasing the necessary equipment and material but in this connection we are indebted to the British Red Cross Society for their valuable assistance in supplying materials, etc., for Service cases under treatment.

**Care Committee.**—The Tuberculosis Care Committee was appointed in this County Borough in 1925, and its work has functioned with marked success since.

A sum of £5 per 1,000 of the population per annum in accordance with the Local Government Act, and set out in the explanatory Circular 1072, is available for the use of the Committee and this amounts to £470 per annum. In addition to this official grant the Committee has also a Special Fund, which assists in the provision of extra nourishment, dental treatment, clothing and footwear, bedsteads and bedding, and grants to patients receiving occupational therapy. The Special Fund is kept in a solvent condition by donations and efforts made by the Committee itself through dances, street collections, etc.

**Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.**—No action was taken during 1944 relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

**Public Health Act, 1936.**—No action was taken under Section 172 of this Act relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

## CULOSIS.

3. **TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.** **PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**  
Annual Return shewing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1944 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of patients from the Dispensary Register during the year.  
Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.		Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.												Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition of patients on the Dispensary Register as at 31st December, and (b) the number of patients removed from the Register during the year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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		Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus			Group 1			Group 2			Group 3			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Class T.B. minus

## TUBERCULOSIS

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1944 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1944, to the 31st December, 1944, in the area of the County Borough of Grimsby.

49

Formal Notifications.

AGE PERIODS	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis										Total Notifications.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	
Pulmonary Males ..	—	—	5	5	7	6	15	12	13	7	3
,, Females ..	—	—	1	4	15	12	13	6	2	1	2
Non-pulmonary Males ..	—	—	2	4	2	—	1	2	1	—	—
,, Females ..	—	—	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	—	—

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New Cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

AGE PERIODS	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upw'ds	Total Cases
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Non-pulmonary Males ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
,, Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The source of information from which the above-mentioned was obtained is as follows:—Local Registrar, Pulmonary 1.

### SECTION G.—PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

The general description of the Port is still similar to that contained in the Annual Report for 1933.

#### Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the year.

Number inspected by the Medical Officer of Health .. ..	..	6
Number inspected by the Health Inspector .. ..	..	1,627
Number reported to be defective .. .. ..	..	232
Number of vessels on which defects were remedied .. ..	..	185
Number of vessels reported as having or having had during voyage infectious disease on board .. ..	..	Nil
Number of re-visits made by the Health Inspector .. ..	..	480

#### Admiralty Vessels.

Number of vessels inspected and re-inspected .. ..	..	42
Number of vessels fumigated .. .. ..	..	18

**Water Supply**—The town water supply is available for the Port and for shipping.

There are three water boats in use and these are regularly inspected and kept in a fit condition for the carriage of drinking water.

It is pleasing to note that the chlorinated water supply is now available for washing out trawler fish rooms.

**Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.**—The information under these Regulations is as described in the Annual Report for 1934, except in regard to paragraph 8 relating to the examination of rats and paragraph 10 relating to venereal diseases. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague have now been made with the Pathologist at the Grimsby and District General Hospital.

During the year a total of 369 attendances were made by 121 foreign seamen at the Grimsby Venereal Diseases Clinic. Of this number 45 were found to be suffering from syphilis, 49 from gonorrhœa, and 27 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease.

Cases of infectious sickness landed from vessels were as follows :—

Disease.	Number of Cases during the year. Crew.	Number of Vessels concerned.
Pulmonary tuberculosis .. ..	.. .. 1	1
Scabies .. .. ..	.. .. 1	1

There were no cases of infectious sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage and disposed of prior to arrival.

**Measures against Rodents.**—The number of rats destroyed during the year were as follows :—

	On Vessels.	In Docks, Quays Wharves and Warehouses.
No. of rats destroyed .. .. .. ..	452	6,219
do. examined .. .. .. ..	22	Nil
do. found to be infected with plague .. —	—	—

It was not found necessary to take any measures of rat destruction on "plague" infected or "suspected" vessels, or vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the port.

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year were as follows :—

Number of ships .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	44
Number of Deratisation Certificates issued after fumigation with sulphur dioxide .. .. .. .. .. ..	1
Number of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued .. .. ..	43
Total Certificates issued .. .. .. .. .. ..	44

**Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.**—The classification of nuisances on vessels is shewn hereunder :—

	British	Other Nationalities
Defects of original construction ..	12	3
Structural defects through wear and tear ..	99	3
Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health .. .. ..	195	16

**Food Inspection.**—Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, resulted in 379 tons 15 cwts. and 6 lbs. of unsound food being disposed of for purposes other than human consumption.

**Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.**—One parrot came under the notice of your inspectors, and one notice to export was issued. The owner, however, decided to destroy the parrot in question.

**District.**—I am indebted to Mr. A. Trevethick, Chief Port Health Inspector, for the following report on the sanitary work carried out in the port district :—

During the year a chlorinated water supply was available for washing trawlers fish rooms, and there has been a further hygienic step made on many of the trawlers in the reconstruction of fish rooms by dispensing with timber construction on the sides and bulkheads in favour of a new method of insulation—a local patent known as "Whitsulite." This insulation consists of plastic cork followed by a re-inforced Portland cement rendering and finished with a supercoat of a 100 per cent. waterproof white skin, which gives a hard impervious surface to the sides and bulkheads of the fish rooms, which are thereby easily cleansed and the keeping quality of the fish is improved. This patent insulation has

stood up for the past 12 months to bunkering in the spare fish rooms without damage.

The "warning system" brought in by the Ministry of Food, with the concurrence of the Ministeries of Health and Agriculture and Fisheries, has resulted in better quality Icelandic fish coming to the port.

It is hoped that when more labour is available road re-construction in concrete or granite sets may be undertaken where necessary in the port area.

1,333 inspections and visits have been made as follows :—

Accumulations .. .. .. .. ..	68
Drainage inspections .. .. .. .. ..	46
Butchers' shops .. .. .. .. ..	3
Factories and workplaces .. .. .. .. ..	179
Fish houses (curing and cleansing) .. .. .. .. ..	239
Food preparation premises .. .. .. .. ..	5
Public conveniences .. .. .. .. ..	54
Refreshment rooms .. .. .. .. ..	12
Refuse receptacles .. .. .. .. ..	33
Rats and mice .. .. .. .. ..	443
Shops Act, 1934 .. .. .. .. ..	—
Verminous premises .. .. .. .. ..	2
Miscellaneous .. .. .. .. ..	82
Air Raid shelters .. .. .. .. ..	167

#### SAMPLES TAKEN.

Water bacteriological examination .. .. .. .. ..	2
Water chemical analysis .. .. .. .. ..	2
Eels .. .. .. .. ..	1

#### NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory .. .. .. .. ..	1
Informal .. .. .. .. ..	257

#### OUTSTANDING NOTICES.

At the end of 1944 one Statutory and 41 informal notices had not been complied with.

44 outstanding informal notices from 1943 were complied with.

Sanitary improvements made and defects remedied during the year :—

Accumulations removed .. .. .. .. ..	19
Drains cleared .. .. .. .. ..	23
Drains repaired .. .. .. .. ..	9
New manholes built .. .. .. .. ..	5
Sewers cleared .. .. .. .. ..	4
Sailpipes provided .. .. .. .. ..	1
Ventilation provided .. .. .. .. ..	1

Ventilation improved .. .. .. ..	4
Offensive smells abated .. .. .. ..	1
Road surfaces repaired .. .. .. ..	6
Verminous premises fumigated .. .. .. ..	2
Water closets cleansed and limewashed .. .. ..	9
Water closet cisterns repaired .. .. .. ..	1
Yard surfaces repaired .. .. .. ..	1
Fish houses (curing and cleansing) limewashed .. .. .. ..	59
Kit lofts cleansed .. .. .. ..	9
Floors (concrete) relaid .. .. .. ..	3
Floors (concrete) cleansed .. .. .. ..	1
Public conveniences cleansed .. .. .. ..	3
Public conveniences repaired .. .. .. ..	2
Public conveniences (pail closets converted to water carriage) .. .. .. ..	14
Public conveniences additional water closets .. .. .. ..	2
Public conveniences additional urinal stalls .. .. .. ..	10
New ventilator shafts .. .. .. ..	5
New drains laid .. .. .. ..	34 yds.
Factories sanitary accommodation provided .. .. .. ..	1
Factories unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation .. .. .. ..	11
Premises limewashed .. .. .. ..	39
Messrooms cleansed .. .. .. ..	1
Other nuisances .. .. .. ..	16

**Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**—The following foodstuffs were surrendered during the year and were destroyed or used for purposes other than for human consumption :—

**FISH.**—Fish 32 tons 3 cwts. 2 qtrs. 14 lbs.

**FISH (CANNED and BOTTLED) ETC.**—Herrings 1 lb., pilchards  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lbs., salmon  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., sardellas 2 qtrs. 2 lbs., sardines 2 lbs., fish cakes 1 cwt. 1 qtr. 16 lbs.

**MEATS (CANNED).**—Beef  $19\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., ham 1 cwt. 0 qtr.  $21\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., ox tongue  $6\frac{3}{4}$  lbs., Pork 1 qtr. 16 lbs., sausage meat  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

**VEGETABLES (CANNED).**—Beans 16 lbs., Peas  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lbs., mixed vegetables 13 lbs.

**PROVISIONS.**—Sugar 2 cwt. 0 qtr. 24 lbs., cheese 2 qtr., milk (evaporated) 1 cwt. 2 qtrs. 15 lbs., milk full cream  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., cocoa  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., Oxo 4 lbs., jam 14 lbs., pudding powder 6 lbs., soup  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., flour 5 cwt. 2 qtrs 14 lbs., cornflakes 1 lb., Ryvita 4 lbs., milk 1 pint, chocolate 22 lbs., bread 3 qtrs., vermicelli 2 lbs., cornflour 18 lbs., barley 14 lbs., margarine  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.

Total weight :—32 tons 19 cwt. 1 qtr. 3 lbs.

**Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.**—During the year 443 inspections and re-visits were made under the Act, and the estimated number of rats destroyed is 6,219. Literature was distributed pointing out the obligations under the Act, also penalty for non-compliance.

**Food Shops.**—All premises where food is exposed for sale or prepared have been visited and the conditions found were generally satisfactory.

**Shop Act, 1934.**—It was not possible with a depleted staff to carry out any inspections under this Act.

**Factories Act, 1937.**—179 inspections were made during the year. 52 informal notices were served on the persons responsible. It was not found necessary to institute any proceedings.

**Fish Market.**—The report referring to the Fish Market and Oftensive Trades is the same as that submitted in 1938. Work carried out included the following :—Fish merchants' stands cleansed 43, fish merchants' barrows cleansed 38, fish merchants' ice bins cleansed 30, fish merchants' filleting troughs cleansed 8, fish merchants' filleting troughs replaced with new 3, fish curers' kits cleansed (lots) 7.

**Public Conveniences.**—54 visits have been made to conveniences and generally found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

14 pail closets were abolished and new pedestal water closets provided.

Additional public conveniences were erected during the year,

**Public Health Act, 1936 (Canal Boats).**—During the year 66 inspections were made and 33 canal boats were found not conforming to the Act and Regulations. Cautions were given in respect of these, and it is known that 3 were attended to.

**SECTION H.—SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.****GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.****Report of the School Medical Officer  
FOR THE YEAR 1944.**

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

I have the honour to present the annual report of the School Medical Services for the year 1944.

The health of school children, despite five years of war, is satisfactory, due to various factors amongst which are the provision of school meals, milk and the absence of any serious epidemic of infectious disease.

The Cleansing Station, opened in 1942 in the Victoria Street First Aid Post, continued its good work until November, 1944, when owing to the closing of the Post and the dispersal of the staff, it had to be given up—much to the regret of the School Medical staff. There has, however, been a considerable diminution in the incidence of scabies and other skin conditions, and it is hoped that this improvement will be maintained. There has also been an improvement in the cleanliness of children, due to intensive visiting by the school nursing staff and the very efficient co-operation given by the school teachers, to whom much praise is given for their support.

No improvement has yet been effected in the position with regard to dull, backward and feeble-minded children, for whom no special school is yet available. Much could be done for these children by the provision of special classes and it is hoped that in the near future some special provision for their education will be put into operation.

On the whole the standard of nutrition has been satisfactory. The number of children receiving school dinners has been more than doubled, but fewer children took advantage of the provision of milk at schools.

Dental work has been severely hampered by lack of staff—emergency work and that requiring immediate attention having to be given priority. There is no hope of this

important branch of the school medical service being covered satisfactorily until the full complement of staff is obtained.

Routine medical inspections have been continued on a peace-time basis. Routine work has continued also against diphtheria and 70 per cent. of the school population has been immunised. A repeat of immunisation has been given after a lapse of 4 to 5 years to 1,496 children already immunised. There have been no deaths from diphtheria.

The Conference between the School Medical Service staff and the Local Education Committee and teachers was held as usual in the Spring of 1944, and took the form of a Brains Trust. As in previous years, it was organised by Mr. Alley, and materially assisted by the presence of Dr. Robert Weaver of the Board of Education. An exceedingly interesting and helpful meeting was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

I am indebted to Dr. Southey for the greater part of this report and for his loyal co-operation and unflagging interest in school medical work and its problems. The nursing and clerical staffs have continued their work with energy, and to them and their supervisor is the credit for the improvement in the cleanliness of the children ; without their efforts in securing co-operation from teachers, mothers and children, very little progress could have been made.

I would also thank the Chairman and Members of the School Medical Services Sub-Committee for their sympathetic assistance in all matters pertaining to the work of the Service, and the Director and Deputy Director of Education for their unfailing help and co-operation.

JANET W. HEPBURN,  
Acting School Medical Officer.

Public Health Department,  
St. James' House, Bargate, Grimsby.  
May, 1944.

## GRIMSBY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

*Chairman*—ALDERMAN J. H. CURRY, O.B.E., J.P.

*Deputy-Chairman*—ALDERMAN I. ABRAHAMS, J.P.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION—

DR. R. E. RICHARDSON, M.Sc.

## SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE.

*Chairman*—ALDERMAN J. KEAY.

*Deputy-Chairman*— ALDERMAN W. ROBERTS.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN C. W. HEWSON, J.P.

Alderman	J. H. CURRY.	Councillor	Mrs. M. LARMOUR.
"	I. ABRAHAMS.	"	H. D. MITCHELL.
"	W. H. WINDLEY.	"	J. C. B. OLSEN.
Councillor	M. BLOOM	Mr. A. COLLINSON.	
"	J. H. CARR.	Mrs. D. KNOTT.	
"	W. HARRIS.	Mrs. F. SNOWDEN.	
"	E. E. JOHNSON .	Mr. S. NEAL.	

## STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER—

JAMES A. KERR, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H. (With H.M. Forces).

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—

W. R. TAYLOR, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS—

W. G. SOUTHEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Miss R. HALPERIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER—

LEONARD N. ALLEY, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

DENTAL OFFICER (part time)—

F. C. WADDINGTON, L.D.S.

SCHOOL NURSES—

MISS F. S. HIGLEY, *Superintendent*. NURSES J. UPTON,  
A. ABBEY, C. M. CAPES, D. CROW, H. M. SCARLETT, A. C.  
NICHOLSON.

DENTAL ATTENDANTS—

MISS R. HENFREY and Mrs. O. Curr.

OFFICE CLERKS—

Mrs. J. TURNER (left June, 1944), Miss A. ROBERTS (appointed June, 1944), Miss M. ION, Mrs. G. HAMPSON (appointed May, 1944, part-time Clerk) and Mrs. D. MILLWARD (appointed August, 1944).

MENTAL WELFARE VISITOR—

Miss E. M. WOULD

The number of children on the Register on the 1st April, 1944, was 11,170. Approximately 145 children still remain out of Grimsby under the evacuation scheme.

### A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

No change attributable to the war occurred in the medical, dental and nursing staffs, and no member was transferred to reception areas.

Mrs. J. Turner (nee Cooke) left the clerical staff in June, 1944, after nearly fifteen years service with the Education Authority.

Miss A. Roberts was appointed June, 1944.

Mrs. G. M. Hampson was appointed May, 1944, as part-time clerk.

Mrs. N. Abrott left the clerical staff in July, 1944, and Mrs. D. Millward was appointed in her place in August, 1944.

The operations of the school health services were not restricted by use of the School Clinic or other premises for civil defence or other war purposes.

**Nutrition.** The average nutrition of school children was maintained at a satisfactory level throughout the year.

The accompanying table will show at a glance how routine medically inspected children were classified in regard to nutrition and how this classification compares with that of the two preceding years.

Year	No. examined	"A"		"B"		"C"		"D"	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1944	3522	588	16.69	2653	75.34	281	7.97	—	—
1943	3457	583	16.86	2577	74.55	295	8.53	2	0.06
1942	3566	582	16.32	2718	76.22	265	7.43	1	0.03

Nutritional surveys were made in all the schools in the town on one or more occasions during the year.

At the end of the year, 1,226 children received dinners for payment, and 5,808 milk for payment; 480 children were receiving free milk, none were receiving dinners alone, and 429 were receiving milk as well as dinners, comparing with 423 and 394, the respective figures at the end of 1943.

**Uncleanliness.** The total of inspections of school children during 1944 was 28,900, to effect which the nurses paid an average of 29·6 visits per school. The number found to be unclean was 1774. At school medical inspections 198 children out of a total of 3,522 examined showed signs of louse infestation. Relatively few of these cases were bad.

**Diseases of the Skin.** The incidence of scabies and of all skin diseases found at routine medical inspections during the last six years is shown in the accompanying table.

	ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION. Incidence per 1,000 inspections.					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
All skin diseases ..	11·3	8·1	14·0	12·9	20·5	16·7
Scabies ..	5·5	3·2	7·5	7·5	10·1	5·1

A further table shows the number of cases of the chief infectious skin diseases seen by the medical officer and treated at the School Clinic during the same six years.

Disease.	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Ringworm (Scalp)	4	nil	1	3	1	9
Ringworm (Body)	3	1	5	6	9	5
Scabies .. ..	144	251	635	1082	978	373
Impetigo .. ..	45	49	63	79	51	27

It will be noted that there has been a very considerable abatement in the epidemic of scabies, which, as far as this town in concerned, reached its peak in 1942.

A similar abatement during the past twelve months has been noted and commented upon by so many other authorities throughout the country, that it seems reasonable to regard it as nation-wide and to hope that within the next year or so the incidence of this disease, which has been such a scourge to the School Medical Service since 1939 will have returned to normal proportions.

Last November the temporary Cleansing Station at the Victoria Street First Aid Post, staffed by volunteers from among the personnel at the Post, which had rendered such sterling service in coping with the disease since its inception

in 1942, closed down in consequence of the closure of the Post and dispersal of the staff. Is it too much to hope that Grimsby will in the near future be provided with a permanent Cleansing Station as a much needed aid in the ceaseless campaign that requires to be waged against uncleanliness?

Of the cases treated during the year a total of 364 were cured—336 through the Clinic and 28 through the Cleansing Station.

At the end of the year 9 cases were still receiving treatment.

**Minor Ailments Clinic.** The figures for attendance at the School Clinic during 1944 were as follows :—

Total attendances 14,289

as compared with 22,122 in 1943.

There were 1,920 special inspections, *i.e.*, cases seen by the medical officer, while 1,034 were dealt with by one or other of the nurses in attendance and not seen by the medical officer. Reinspections at the Clinic totalled 3,678.

**Defects of Vision and Diseases of the Eye.** Refraction clinics were held every Tuesday afternoon as in previous years.

361 children (of whom 277 were new cases) had refraction carried out and 310 obtained glasses under the Authority's scheme.

Dr. W. Gordon Davidson, consulting ophthalmologist to the Authority, held clinics on Thursday afternoons at which a further 156 children (of whom 48 were new cases) had refraction, 141 had glasses prescribed and 124 obtained glasses. 36 cases of eye disease (apart from squints, etc.) were referred to him from the School Clinic during the year.

Of the total number of spectacles provided through the Clinic 23 were supplied free, and 4 at half cost.

**Nose and Throat Defects.** The number of cases found at routine and special inspections to require treatment was 290. These were classified as follows :—

Chronic tonsillitis .. .. ..	45
Adenoids only .. .. ..	5
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids .. ..	25
Other conditions .. .. ..	215

Operative treatment was provided for 54 cases at the Grimsby and District Hospital under the Authority's scheme.

The Nasal Hygiene Clinic continued to be held daily throughout the year under the supervision of the senior clinic nurse (Nurse Abbey) and successful results were

obtained in all types of cases showing catarrhal conditions of nose and throat. The number of children treated was 180, and the total attendances 2,175. In addition 62 children—1032 attendances—have had diastolisation treatment.

**Ear Diseases and Defects of Hearing.** In addition to the cases mentioned above, a further 109 children were treated at the Nasal Hygiene Clinic for otorrhœa and chronic otitis media, making a total attendance of 929.

**Orthopædic Defects.** The orthopædic scheme continues to perform its useful work and clinics are held at the Grimsby and District Hospital where operative work is carried out. Long term cases are transferred to special orthopædic hospitals where they receive the benefits of educational training along with their treatment.

During the year 89 cases were referred to the out-patient department of the Grimsby and District Hospital, of which 2 were admitted for operative treatment. Two patients were admitted to Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital for treatment.

**Heart Disease and Rheumatism.** A clinic, every 5 or 6 weeks, was held by Dr. J. W. Brown, the consultant physician for these diseases to the Authority.

50 cases, of which 15 were new, made a total of 71 attendances.

**Dental Defects.** See report of Senior Dental Officer.

**Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.** Number of children notified during year ending 31st December, 1944, to the local mental deficiency authority—4.

In addition to the above, 20 children were referred for investigation during the year. Of these, 11 were found to be feeble-minded; 4 were dull and backward; 3 were not mentally defective; 1 child was classed as borderline, since her deficiency appeared to be entirely educational; 1 girl was not examined.

1 child were sent to a residential [special school during the year.

#### **Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.**

Twenty-two children were in the following special schools or institutions at the beginning of the year:—

Yorkshire School for the Blind .. .. ..	1
Royal Institution for the Blind, Sheffield ..	1
Royal Institution for the Blind, Birmingham ..	2

Massage Training School of Physiotherapy, London .. . . .. .. ..	1
Yorkshire School for the Deaf .. .. ..	4
St. John's Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Boston	1
Maghull School for Epileptics .. .. ..	1
Beacon Residential School (M.D.), Lichfield ..	2
Howlish Hall Special School .. .. ..	2
Monyhull Colony, Birmingham .. .. ..	3
Allerton Priory R.C. Special School (M.D.) ..	4

and during the year 4 children were admitted to institutions as follows :—

Royal Institution for the Blind, Sheffield .. ..	1
Bethesda Cripples' Home .. .. ..	1
Sheephatch Camp, Tilford .. .. ..	2

**The Secondary School.** During the year 151 girls and 138 boys were inspected. The percentage of girls and boys found to require treatment other than uncleanliness and dental defects was 21.76.

**Employment Certificates.** 240 certificates were given to school children during the year who were engaged in partial employment after school hours.

#### DENTAL SERVICE.

I am indebted to Mr. Leonard N. Alley, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Senior Dental Officer, for the following report :—

I have the honour of presenting my sixth annual report as Senior Dental Officer.

The year's work has been very similar to that of 1943 in so far that shortage of qualified dental staff has handicapped the scope of the service. Priority has again been given to those in the greatest need of treatment, but of course there are many hundreds of children in the Borough who have not had a dental inspection for some considerable time.

On the other hand a large number of parents have brought their children to the clinic for regular inspections, not because they had tooth-ache, but simply because they wanted an inspection in order to prevent dental trouble occurring.

I submit that this desire on the part of many parents is associated with an awakened personal interest of incalculable value in the child's dental welfare.

It is interesting to note that from available figures, over 60 per cent. of the men entering the Forces at the beginning of the war had not visited a dentist since leaving school. The result was that a great number of mouths were in an appalling condition. During the war years all that has been changed, and it is now an unchallengeable fact that the dental condition of the average soldier is immeasurably superior to that of his civilian counterpart, and in addition his interest has been awakened in his own and his children's dental welfare. Mothers come along and say their husbands have written to tell them to be sure to take their little son or daughter to the clinic for inspection.

The number of orthodontic cases (regulation of irregular positioned teeth and malformed mouths) is rapidly increasing. The good results obtained from this type of treatment fully justifies the time given to it. Also some excellent results have been obtained in treatment to children with cleft palates.

The statistical details will be found in Table IV on page 65. In addition to this work other branches of the dental service are reported under their respective headings in the Health Report.

**TABLE I.**  
**Medical Inspections of Children attending Public Elementary Schools.**

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) No. of Inspections :								
Entrants	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,173	
Second Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,020	
Third Age Group	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,329	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,522	
(2) No. of other Routine Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,522	

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

No. of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections .. 5,598

**TABLE II.**  
**Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.**

Number of Children In- spect ed	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	3522	588	16.69	2653	75.34	281	7.97	Nil

TABLE III.

**Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness)**

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme .. .. .. 2844

**Group II.—Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint.**

Under the  
Authority's  
Scheme.

Errors of Refraction (including squint) .. .. .. 517

Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) .. .. .. .. .. 36

Total .. .. .. .. .. 553

Under the  
Authority's  
Scheme.

No. of Children for whom spectacles were

(a) Prescribed .. .. .. .. .. 482

(b) Obtained .. .. .. .. .. 434

**Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.**

Received Operative Treatment .. .. .. .. 54

Received other forms of Treatment .. .. .. .. 180

Total number treated .. .. .. .. .. 234

**TABLE IV.**  
**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

1.	Number of children inspected by the Dentist :—								
	(a) Routine Age Groups .. .. .. .. ..								149
	(b) Specials .. .. .. .. ..								1547
	(c) Total (Routine and Specials) .. .. .. .. ..								1696
2.	Number found to require treatment ..								1673
3.	Number actually treated .. .. .. .. ..								1673
4.	Attendances made by children for treatment .. ..								2357
5.	Half-days devoted to :—								
	Inspections .. .. .. .. ..								
	Treatment .. .. .. .. ..							751 }	Total 751
6.	Fillings								
	Permanent Teeth .. .. .. .. ..							264 }	
	Temporary Teeth .. .. .. .. ..							5 }	Total 269
7.	Extractions :—								
	Permanent Teeth .. .. .. .. ..						1114 }		
	Temporary Teeth .. .. .. .. ..						4030 }	Total	5144
8.	Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions ..								1391
9.	Other Operations :—								
	Permanent Teeth .. .. .. .. ..						789 }		
	Temporary Teeth .. .. .. .. ..						1578 }	Total	2367

TABLE V.

## **Verminous Conditions.**

- |        |   |       |
|--------|---|-------|
| (i.)   | Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons | 29-6  |
| (ii.)  | Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons.. .. | 28900 |
| (iii.) | Number of individual children found unclean .. ..   | 1774  |
| (iv.)  | Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 .. ..      | Nil   |
| (v.)   | Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—  |       |
|        | (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. ..   | Nil   |
|        | (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws .. ..   | Nil   |

TABLE VI.

### **Blind and Deaf Children.**

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf children who are not at the present time receiving education suitable for their special needs. The return should relate to all such children including evacuees resident in the Authority's area.—NIL.

**TABLE VII.**  
**School Medical and Dental Staff.**

NAME OF OFFICER.	Proportion of whole time devoted to		
	School Medical Service.	Public Health.	
S.M.O.	Dr. W. R. Taylor .. ..	15% approx.	85% approx.
A.S.M.Os.	Dr. W. G. Southev .. ..	100%	—
	Dr. R. Halperin .. ..	50%	50%
Senior Dentist.	Leonard N. Alley, L.D.S., R.C.S.	100%	—
Dentist.	F. C. Waddingham, L.D.S.	part-time (3 Sessions of 2½ hours per week)	—

**School Nursing Staff.**

(excluding Specialist Nurses such as Orthopædic Nurses).

	Number of Officers.	Aggregate of time given to S.M.S. work in terms of whole time officers.
School Nurses ..	6	Whole time.
District Nurses ..	—	—
Nursing Assistants ..	—	—
Dental Attendants ..	2	Whole time.

## WINTRINGHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL.

TABLE A.

Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection.

DEFECT.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS					
				Referred for Treatment		Referred for Obser- vation
MALNUTRITION .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNCLEANLINESS.						
Head .. .. .. .. .. ..	3	1	—	—	—	—
Body .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
SKIN						
Ringworm—Scalp .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Body .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) .. .. .. .. .. ..	1	4	—	—	—	—
EYE.						
Elephantitis .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	3	—
Conjunctivitis .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keratitis .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Opacities .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint) .. .. .. .. .. ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint) .. .. .. .. .. ..	7	61	—	—	—	—
Squint .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	6	—	—	—	—
EAR.						
Defective Hearing .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otitis Media .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Ear Diseases .. .. .. .. .. ..	5	4	—	—	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT.						
Chronic Tonsillitis only .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	3	—
Adenoids only .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	3	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	3	—
Defective Speech .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION.						
Heart Disease :						
Organic .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Functional .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Anæmia .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
LUNGS.						
Bronchitis .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS.						
Pulmonary :						
Definite .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :						
Glands .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Epilepsy .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
DEFORMITIES.						
Rickets .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Forms .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	3	3	3
Other Defects and Diseases .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	2	2	3
MENTAL DEFICIENCY .. .. .. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
TEETH .. .. .. .. .. ..	5	17	—	—	—	—

**Table A.—continued.****Number of Children examined (not including Specials)****AGE GROUPS.**

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Males ..	1	59	60	4	2	10	—	2
Females ..	—	71	8	63	4	—	2	3
Total ..	1	130	68	67	6	10	2	5

Referred for Treatment    38    Reinspections    Nil.  
50 Parents present.

**TABLE B.**

	Number Inspected.	Number requiring Treatment.	% requiring Treatment.
Boys at all ages ..	138	17	12.31
Girls at all ages ..	151	21	13.90
Total (Code Groups)	289	38	26.21
Other Routine Insp's.	nil	nil	nil
Totals .. ..	289	38	26.21

**TABLE C.****Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspections to require Treatment, excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases.**

Group. (1)	Inspected. (2)	No. found to require Treatment. (3)	% of Children found to require Treatment. (4)
<b>CODE GROUPS.</b>			
Entrants ..	nil	nil	nil
Intermediates ..	131	17	12.90
Leavers ..	158	14	8.86
Total (Code Groups)	289	31	21.76
Other Routine Insp's.	nil	nil	nil

## **STATISTICAL TABLES.**

TABLE I.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1944.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Number of Cases notified.												Total Cases notified in each Ward of the Borough.																
	At Ages—Years.						At all ages.						65 & upwards.						10 to 15.						15 to 20.				
Scarlet Fever ..	153	2	1	3	8	10	70	35	6	12	5	1	13	4	10	8	6	12	5	3	45	21	2	6	17	1	121		
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ..	150	—	5	6	7	13	64	32	9	10	2	1	13	7	16	6	16	16	8	4	31	5	5	16	5	2	150		
Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Acute Prim. Pneumonia ..	19	—	3	1	1	2	2	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Acute Influenza Pneumonia ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7		
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Dysentery (Sonné) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Erysipelas ..	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7		
Chicken Pox ..	443	15	17	21	20	28	253	63	18	8	—	—	26	21	42	34	21	15	11	37	97	22	6	23	59	29	1		
Measles ..	99	3	2	6	6	4	57	15	1	4	—	—	3	3	5	1	9	2	1	10	43	7	—	5	8	2	3		
Whooping Cough ..	270	36	31	36	41	28	93	4	—	1	—	—	28	9	31	6	14	28	18	2	49	27	26	13	8	11	6		
Malaria (cont. abroad) ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals ..	1197	72	60	73	85	86	541	153	37	48	17	19	6	87	47	114	59	70	78	47	56	283	86	43	75	104	48	313*	

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2 cases pneumonia, 2 cases ophthalmia neonatorum and 1 case puerperal pyrexia admitted to Scartho Road Infirmary; also 1 case pneumonia and 1 case cerebro-spinal meningitis treated in Grimsby and District General Hospital.

## CASES OCCURRING AMONG NON-CIVILIANS (not included above):—

TABLE 3.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1944  
Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES	{ Certified Uncertified	33	5	7	2	47	17	17	10	3	94
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	5
Pneumonia	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	6	2	14
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inflammation of the Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	3	5	..	15
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	5	1	2	..	8	2	..	..	1	11
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	5
Icterus	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	..	17	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	18
Injury at Birth	..	5	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Disease of Umbilicus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Suffocation—in bed or not stated how	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	6
Other causes	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	1	3	1	8
Totals	..	33	5	7	2	47	17	17	10	3	94

Live Births in the year	..	..	..	{ Legitimate	..	1,596	{ 1,752
				Illegitimate	..	156	
Nett Deaths in the year of	..	..	..	{ Legitimate Infants	..	87	94
				Illegitimate Infants	..	7	

TABLE 2.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1944.



TABLE 4.

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1944.

(*Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns*).

	ENGLAND and WALES.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administra- tive County.	GRIMSBY, C.B.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian population.					
<i>Births :—</i>					
Live .. .. ..	17.6	20.3	20.9	15.0	23.0
Still .. .. ..	0.50	0.64	0.61	0.42	0.47
<i>Deaths :—</i>					
All causes .. .. ..	11.6	13.7	12.4	15.7	13.1
Typhoid & Paratyphoid .. .. ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet fever .. .. ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Whooping cough .. .. ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02
Diphtheria .. .. ..	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
Influenza .. .. ..	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.01
Small-pox .. .. ..	0.00	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Typhoid fever .. .. ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid fever .. .. ..	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	—
Cerebro-spinal fever .. .. ..	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.10
Scarlet fever .. .. ..	2.40	2.41	2.67	1.57	2.00
Whooping cough .. .. ..	2.49	2.49	2.29	2.90	3.54
Diphtheria .. .. ..	0.58	0.67	0.69	0.31	1.96
Erysipelas .. .. ..	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.37	0.26
Small-pox .. .. ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles .. .. ..	4.16	4.51	3.94	2.98	1.30
Pneumonia .. .. ..	0.97	1.13	0.82	0.93	0.30
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	46	52	44	61	54
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age .. .. ..	4.8	7.3	4.4	10.1	9.1
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).					
<i>Notifications :—</i>					
Puerperal fever .. .. ..	10.34	13.13	9.25	3.61	6.71
Puerperal pyrexia .. .. ..	10.34	13.13	9.25	14.14*	6.71
<i>Maternal Mortality :—</i>					
Abortion with sepsis .. .. ..	0.31	—	—	—	—
Abortion without sepsis .. .. ..	0.09	—	—	—	—
Puerperal infections .. .. ..	0.28	Not available.	—	—	0.55
Other .. .. ..	1.25	—	—	—	1.11
Total .. .. ..	1.93	—	—	—	1.66

\* Including Puerperal Fever  
A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths,



TABLE 5 (1944).

DEATHS, i.e., DEATHS ACTUALLY BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.  
**LOCALITIES.**

**AGES.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Alexandra	Central	Cle	Coates	Hawton	Humber	North-East	Scarborough	South	South-West	Victoria	Wellington	Wellsby	Wellow	INSTITUTIONS				Total at all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up		
																General Dist. Hospital	Scarborough Infirmary	Corporation Hospital	Other Institutions											
All-causes	Certified	.. .. .. ..	42	41	76	12	49	43	19	25	97	41	28	44	52	34	100	241	41	16	1001	94	9	12	15	20	74	245	532	
	Uncertified	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	.. .. .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—		
3.	Scarlet Fever	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
4.	Whooping Cough	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
5.	Diphtheria	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—		
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	.. .. .. ..	1	—	4	1	2	2	—	—	6	4	1	1	2	1	1	—	24	—	50	—	—	—	—	10	16	17	7	
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	2	3	1	—	—	—		
8.	Syphilitic disease	.. .. .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	5	6		
9.	Influenza	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
10.	Measles	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
13M.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males only)	.. .. .. ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	
13F.	Cancer of uterus	.. .. .. ..	1	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	3	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	6	
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	.. .. .. ..	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	4	6	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	12	
15.	Cancer of breast	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	
16.	Cancer of all other sites	.. .. .. ..	2	1	7	—	2	3	—	4	18	1	2	2	8	—	19	21	1	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	35	47
17.	Diabetes	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	.. .. .. ..	8	12	11	3	6	3	—	2	12	3	2	4	9	8	4	26	2	—	115	—	—	—	1	1	3	21	89	
19.	Heart Disease	.. .. .. ..	11	10	20	2	10	8	5	10	18	15	13	17	15	11	8	24	—	—	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	63	130
20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system	.. .. .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	12	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	4		
21.	Bronchitis	.. .. .. ..	5	3	4	—	4	2	2	1	4	1	—	2	—	2	1	7	—	38	6	1	1	—	—	—	7	23		
22.	Pneumonia	.. .. .. ..	1	—	2	1	—	4	—	3	2	—	3	2	1	6	16	1	1	43	14	3	2	1	—	2	9	12		
23.	Other respiratory diseases	.. .. .. ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	
24.	Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2		
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	3	6	1	—	16	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
26.	Appendicitis	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1		
27.	Other digestive diseases	.. .. .. ..	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	3	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	9	
28.	Nephritis	.. .. .. ..	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	7		
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
30.	Other maternal causes	.. .. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1				



